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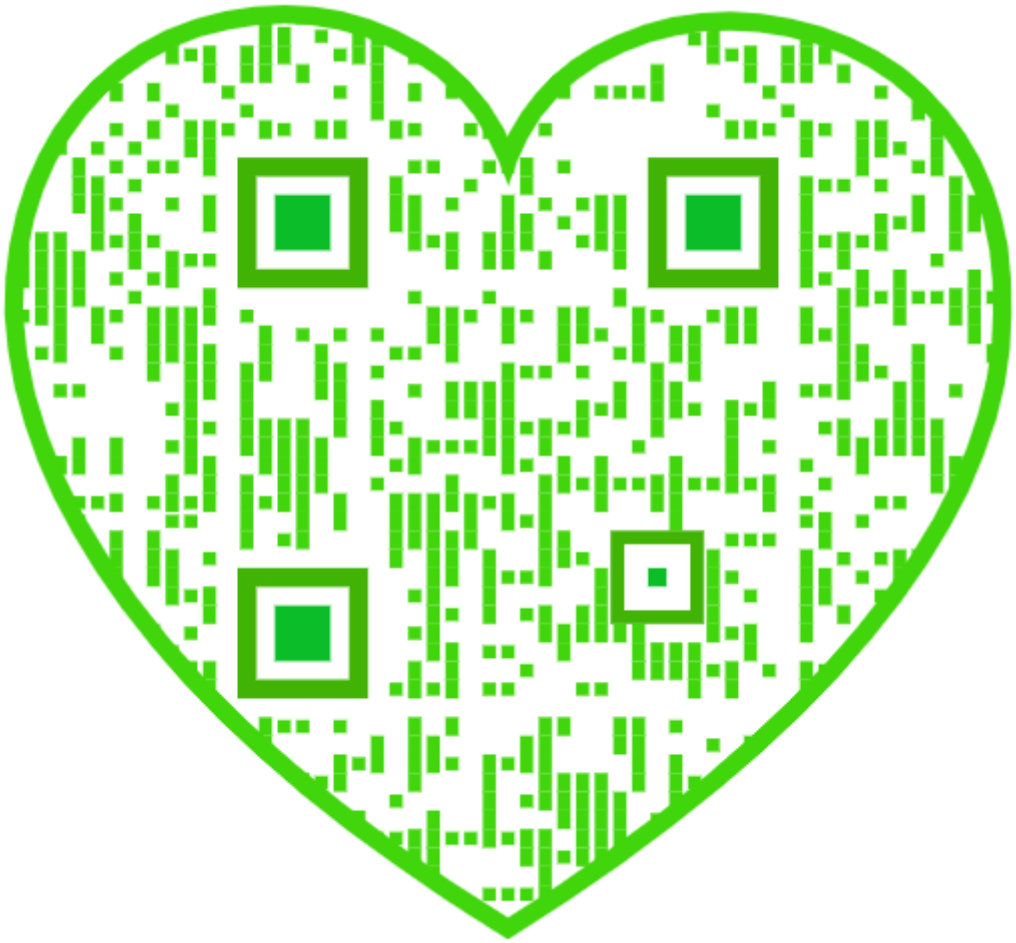

THE ART OF

DRESSMAKING

AT

Home and in the Workroom.

Select Lessons in Cutting and Fitting Ladies' Garments as Taught in the Technical Schools of the French Government and the City of Paris.

Classified and Arranged by

MADAME MARIE BOUDET.

Part I.

E. BOUDET, *Editor and Proprietor*,
MONTREAL.

This work has been approved by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec.

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INTRODUCTION.

TWENTY years of experience at dress making has taught me all the difficulties and drawbacks encountered by every woman in the cutting and making of garments the confection of which is often a mental and physical strain. Many systems have been devised to assist them, among them the series of paper patterns that are published every season to follow fashion's whims. These are some help but they do not give entire satisfaction, despite the different systems introduced, including a series of drawings divided and graduated to measure an approximative fit for all sizes of garments, from the child's to the matrons. These also have proved unsatisfactory to the dressmaker and to the amateur, whose aim should be perfection.

At last I have found a method, the explanation of which will form the subject of this simple treatise. By giving to this modest work all the attention it requires any woman can obtain astonishing results. At the outset I do not claim authorship, it is the work of a French woman, Madame ALICE GUERRE, who stands at the head of all the technical schools of France. To convince the public of this, let it be said that the author oversees, personally, all the work done in the following schools: "Des pupiles de la Seine," de la ville de Paris and at the school "Elisa Lemonier." She is also principal of the sewing and cutting academy under control of the seventh ward municipality in the city of Paris. Amongst the competitors at the Paris exhibition of 1900 Madame Guerre had the honor of carrying off the only gold

medal awarded for this class of work. The lessons contained in this method are based on fundamental rules which are easily applied by the pupil to any change or fancy that Dame Fashion may dictate. The salient features of this method are the geometrical principles upon which it is founded. Geometry being a positive science will give positive results. Take the tailors whose method of cutting is based on these principles; how seldom they are obliged to correct their work. Owing to the great simplicity of the metric system it will be used in measuring. Whoever will give this method a fair trial will soon be convinced of its merits, and by its use the difficulties in cutting and fitting will be entirely obviated.

MARIE BOUDET.

ELEMENTARY NOTIONS OF GEOMETRY NECESSARY TO THE PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THIS METHOD OF DRESS MAKING.

TO obtain the pattern of all ladies' garments, this method is based on the perimeter of a rectangle, the size of which is determined by the measurements taken of the person on which the garment is to be fitted. By this method, in a very short time, any one can obtain good results but it is absolutely necessary to understand the value of each line composing a pattern, and to this end I will introduce a few elementary rules of geometry.

THE LINES.

A LINE is a length without any width or thickness, it is space considered on a single dimension.

A POINT is the extremity of a line or the intersection of two lines. The point has no dimension whatever, it is shown by a dot and indicated by a letter of the alphabet.

There are different lines, the straight line, the curved and the broken line.

THE STRAIGHT LINE is the shortest distance between two points, it has all its points in the same direction and is indicated by two letters, one at each end A B & C D, (fig. 1).

According to its position a straight line is either vertical, horizontal or oblique.

A line is vertical when it follows the course of a stone or a weight falling to the ground. The sides of a house, of a door, of a window are vertical, (fig. 5.) The horizontal line, as its name indicates is a line that follows the horizon or to put it more clearly, that follows the level of still water, (fig. 6.)

When a horizontal line meets a vertical line they form a right angle and these two lines are always perpendicular. However two lines can be perpendicular and not be vertical or horizontal see H I & E F, (fig. 7).

An oblique line is a straight line that has none of the above positions, that is, neither horizontal nor vertical, (fig. 1.)

The Curve is a line that has not all its points in the same direction as the lines A B & C D, (fig. 2.)

There are curves that are regular and that can easily be drawn with a compass as a circumference, others are irregular and can be drawn only by free hand. The curves in a pattern are generally irregular and demand a certain ability in drawing with no other instrument than a pencil.

THE ANGLES.

An angle is the opening between two straight lines that meet at a point named vertex. Those two straight lines are the sides of the angle, the point of intersection is the vertex. When an angle is alone it is indicated by a letter of the alphabet placed at the vertex.

When two or more angles have a common vertex each is indicated by three letters calling the one at the vertex the second.

The value of an angle depends on the space there is between its two sides and not on their length. There are three sorts of angles, the right angle, the acute angle and the obtuse angle.

An angle is called "right angle" when its sides are perpendicular.

An "acute angle" is less than a right angle.

An "obtuse angle" is greater than a right angle B A C, (fig. 8.)

When two angles have a common side they are called adjacent see B A D and D A C (fig. 7.)

POLYGONS.

We call plan a plane surface on which a straight line can be drawn in all directions, the face of a mirror, of a board are plane surfaces whatever their position.

We call a figure a part of a plan determined by lines, straight or curved.

All figures limited by straight lines are named polygons.

Polygon means many angles.

The perimeter of a figure is the whole length of the lines forming the outline of that figure.

The perimeter is a line and not a surface or plan.

A regular polygon is one having all its angles and sides equal.

A diagonal is a straight line that joins the opposite angles of a polygon.

There are different sorts of polygons.

The three sided polygon is a triangle.

The four sided polygon is a quadrilateral.

The five sided polygon is a pentagon.

The six sided polygon is a hexagon.

The eight sided polygon is an octagon.

If there is a greater number of sides, the word polygon is used with the number of sides prefixed as a ten sided polygon, eleven sided polygon.

TRIANGLES.

The triangle is a three sided polygon or more clearly a polygon with three angles.

There are different sorts of triangles, the equilateral triangle, the isosceles triangle, the scalene triangle and the rectangle triangle.

The equilateral triangle is one which has its three sides equal in length and its three angles also equal, A O B fig. 10.

The isosceles triangle has only two of its sides equal B A C fig. 9.

The scalene triangle has all its sides unequal B A D fig. 12.

The rectangle triangle is composed of a right angle and two acute angles.

The side opposite the right angle is the hypothenuse of the triangle. In the figure 10 the line A D is the hypothenuse of the triangle A O D.

QUADRILATERALS.

The quadrilateral is a four sided polygon, it has also four angles and is sometimes called quadrangle.

The quadrilaterals are the square, the rectangle and the parallelogram.

The square is a quadrangle having its four sides equal also its four angles A B C D fig. 10.

The diagonals of a square are equal and perpendicular.

The rectangle is a quadrilateral figure in which the opposite sides are equal and parallel; the four angles are right angles—A B C D fig 11, as in the square the diagonals are equal.

The parallelogram is a quadrilateral figure having its opposite sides parallel, two and two, and consequently equal but the angles are not right angles.

CIRCUMFERENCES.

The circumference is a curve having all its points equally distant of a same point called center, fig. 13.

The surface included inside a circumference is called circle.

That is to say the circumference is a line and a circle is a surface.

The radius is a straight line going from the center to the circumference, A D fig. 13.

The diameter is a straight line passing at the center and stopping on each side at the circumference B C fig. 13.

The arc is a part of the circumference, fig. 14.

The string is the line joining the extremeties of an arc, C B fig. 14.

The arrow is a perpendicular line raised in the middle of a string and stopping at the circumference A D fig. 14.

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR THE TRACING OF PATTERNS.

For the tracing of patterns very few tools are required. A tape measure, a pencil, a ruler, and a bevel will be sufficient but sometimes a T and a compass are added. The tape measure is a

ribbon of supple and unshrinkable material, it is generally 1m50 long and is divided into centimetres and millimetres. It is used to take measurements on the person as it can be adapted to the figure. The pencil used must be neither of soft or hard lead but of medium hardness, it must be sharpened to a fine point and should never be moistened.

When sketching a pattern always draw light lines as heavy ones are difficult to erase, for instance in drawing an irregular curve use your pencil very lightly till the proper shape is attained so as to erase easily when corrected, accentuate the correct line by passing the pencil over it taking care that this line be of the same width all through.

The ruler is used to draw straight lines, it is a long rectangle made either of wood, ivory or metal, it is usually divided in centimetres and millimetres and it is very useful in measuring and dividing straight lines into equal lengths, fig. 15.

The bevel is a rectangular triangle, it gives the opening of a right angle, it is used to raise perpendiculars ; just as is the ruler it is made of wood, metal or ivory, fig. 15. The T is used as a ruler and a bevel combined on the drawing board.

The compass is used to trace regular curves or parts of curves, also to mark on a line any length its opening may embrace.

THE METRE AND ITS SUBDIVISIONS.

This is not the place to make a close study of the metric system but it is necessary to explain to all employing this method the value of the metre and its subdivisions.

The technical definition of the metre is the following: The metre is the ten-millionth part of the quadrant (¼) of the meridian.

A meridian is a fictitious line running around the earth passing by the poles and cutting the equator at a right angle.

Then the fourth of a meridian is the space there is between the poles and the equator measured on this line called meridian.

Straight Line

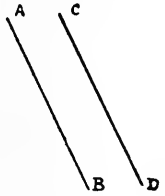

Fig.1

Curved Line

Fig.2

Broken Line

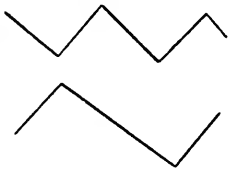

Fig.3

Parallel Line

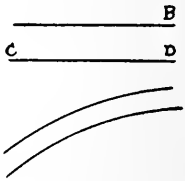

Fig.4

Vertical Line

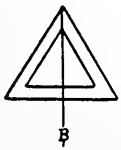

Fig.5

Horizontal Line

Fig.6

Perpendicular Line

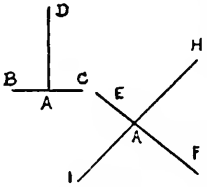

Fig.7

Obtuse - Acute Ang.

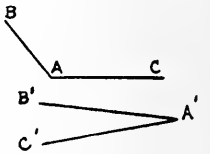

Fig.8

Triangle

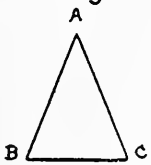

Fig.9

Square

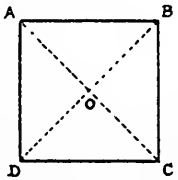

Fig.10

Rectangle

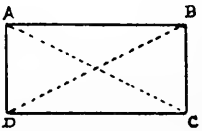

Fig.11

Parallelogram

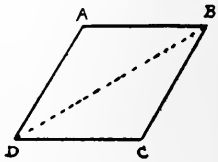

Fig.12

Circonference

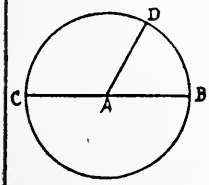

Fig.13

Arc-String-Arrow

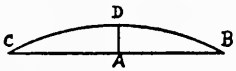

Fig.14

Ruler - Bevel

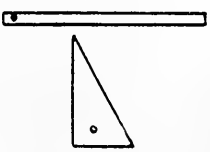

Fig.15

T - Compass

Fig.16

Then suppose this line divided in ten millions of equal parts, each of these parts will be a metre.

We will set aside the multiples of the metre as we have no need of them and confine ourselves to the study of its subdivisions. The metre is divided in ten equal parts called decimetres. The decimetre is in turn divided in ten equal parts called centimetres and the centimetre in ten equal parts called millimetres, that is to say the metre contains ten decimetres, hundred centimetres and a thousand millimetres. In other words again the millimetre is the thousandth of a metre the hundredth of a decimetre and the tenth of a centimetre. The centimetre is the hundredth of a metre and the tenth of a decimetre and the decimetre is the tenth of a metre.

One of the great advantages of the metric system is that all its subdivision are adapted to the decimal system and consequently are very easily figured out, their position in writing tells the value of each figure, as an example, if we have to write a length of one metre, three decimetres, nine centimetres and five millimetre we will put it down as 1,395 taking care to separate the units by a comma.

These few notions will be useful for the understanding of the following lessons and for this reason they are placed at the beginning of this work. M. B.

AN INFANT'S TROUSSEAU.

A new-born child's wardrobe is composed of a great many different garments. Each of these can be made as elaborate as a mother's love may desire and there is no rule nor fashion for their trimming and finishing. But for their shapes and sizes there are fundamental rules that must be followed in the making of their patterns.

I will give the pattern of all the principal parts of a trousseau, laying aside the unnecessary ones or those that can be cut out of designs already given.

INFANT'S CHEMISE AND STAYS.

The little chemise is generally made of light and soft material such as cambric, lawn or muslin and it is worn right next to the skin. The stays are worn over the chemise and are made of thicker and warmer materials, such as flannel or flanalette. Both garments are cut on the same pattern, but it will be easily understood that a little more material must be allowed for the seams in the stays. The difference varies with the thickness of the material used.

The infant's chemise is made in three sizes, 1st, from one to four months old, 2d, from four to eight months old, and 3d, from eight to twelve months old.

The measures for the three sizes are the following:—

		1st size.	2d size.	3d size.
1st.	Total length of chemise,	23 Cm.	25 Cm.	27 Cm.
2d.	Width half around the bust,	23 "	25 "	27 "
3d.	Half of the back width,	9¼ "	10 "	11 "
4th.	Half of the front width,	9¼ "	10 "	11 "
5th.	Length of the sleeve,	18 "	19½ "	21 "

HOW TO DESIGN THE PATTERN.

Fig. 1.

On a large sheet of paper trace a square having 23, 25 or 27 centimetres each side, according to the size required, mark the corners with the letters A, B, C, D.

Take the half of the height A D and mark this point with the letter E. At this point E draw a horizontal line that will be called "armhole line" and will mark the lower part of the arm hole curve.

Starting from B mark on the line B C a distance equal to the fifth of this same line B C. It will be 4½, 5 or 5½ cent. according to the size of the pattern desired. Mark this point with the letter F and you will have the depth of the front neck curve. Starting again from B mark on the line B A a distance equal to B F plus ½ cent (5, 5½ or 6 cent according to size) mark this point with the letter G and you will have the width of the front neck curve. From A on the line A B, mark a distance equal to B F, show this point with the letter H this will be the width of the back neck curve. From this same point A, mark on the line A D a distance equal to the half of A H (2¼, 2½, or 2¾ cent.) mark this point with the letter I; you will have then the depth of the back neck curve.

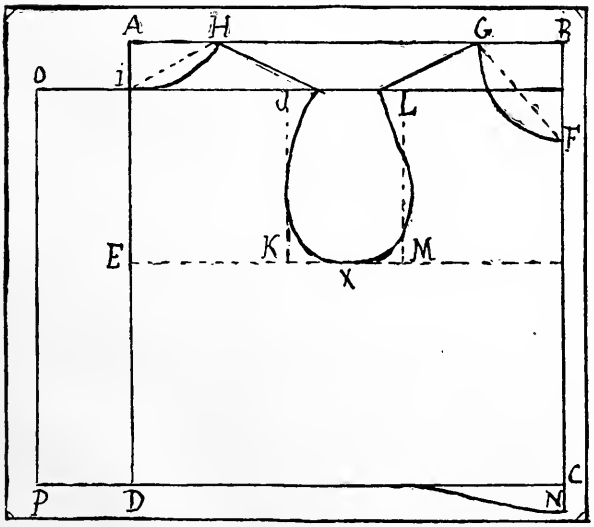

Fig. 1.

From this point I draw a horizontal line that will be called "shoulder line." On this shoulder line starting from the point at your left, measure a distance equal to the third measure (half of the back width) 9¼, 10 or 10¾ according to the size chosen, mark this point with the letter J.

From J draw a vertical line that will meet the arm-hole line at the letter K.

On the shoulder line starting from the point at your right measure a distance equal to the fourth measure (half of the front width) 9¼, 10 or 10¾ cent. mark this point with the letter L. At this point L draw a vertical that will meet the arm-hole line at the point M.

This sketch once finished, we have to trace the outlines of the pattern; to do this start from the front neck curve and join G to F first by a dotted oblique line, then by a curve running off under the middle of the oblique a distance of one centimeter. Trace the back neck curve in the same manner by joining I to H by a dotted oblique line then by a curve running off the middle of the oblique ½ cent. only.

On the shoulder line mark 1 cent. to the left of the point L and join this new point to G by a straight line then mark 1 cent. to the right of J and join this new point to H by a straight line.

To design the curve of the arm-hole, first mark with an X the middle of distance K M, then starting from the point at the right of J draw a curve meeting the vertical J K at about ⅔ of its height and running in a sharper curve to meet the point X. This is the back curve of the arm-hole. The front curve is drawn in the same way, starting from the point at the left of L, the curve will be a little deeper than the first one, it will cross the vertical L M and part about 3 mill. from it at the ⅔ of its height before joining the point X.

The above described pattern is for the little chemise or the stays but as the back of the stays lap over one another we will add 3½ cent. to the back width from O to P.

When the lower edge of the stays is finished with a false hem (but in this case only) lengthen the middle of the front 1-20

of the height of the square, this surplus is put under the letter C and diminishes gradually on the side to a point opposite the letter X.

HOW TO TRACE THE PATTERN OF THE SLEEVE.

Fig. 2 and 3.

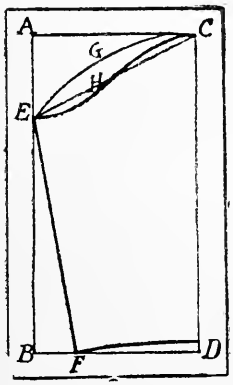

Fig. 2

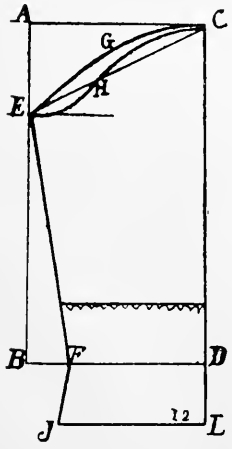

Fig. 3.

The fig. 2 represents the sleeve folded in two, its height is equal to the height of the front of the chemise, its width is equal to the half of the back width.

Trace a rectangle A B C D with a height equal to the front of the chemise measured from the lower part of the neck curve F to the angle C, fig. 1; and a width equal to the half of the back width I J, either 9¼, 10 or 10¾ according to size.

From the point A mark on the line A B a distance equal to the half of the width of the rectangle; mark this point with the letter E and join E to C by a dotted vertical line.

From the point B at the lower part of the rectangle mark a width equal to the fifth of B D mark this point with the letter F. Join F to E by a straight line. At the half of the oblique E C erect a perpendicular 1½ cent. in height. Show this point with the letter G. Join E to C by a curve passing at G. Trace a second curve starting from E passing under the oblique E C and cutting it at about the ⅔ of its length H and joining the first curve at the ¾ of its length. If you wish to make a revers to this sleeve you must add a little length to it. To

do so add 3 cent. to the line C D mark this with the letter I at the point F, draw a vertical of the same length (3 cent.) mark this point J. As it is necessary to give a little more width to the edge of the fold to give it a chance to take the form of the sleeve above we will add 1 cent. at the left of J and we will join I to this new point J.

COLLAR FOR STAYS.

Fig. 4.

To the stays a small collar is generally added. The quickest way to make a pattern for this collar is to use as a base the neck curve of the first pattern. To do this when the pattern has been cut on the proper lines, we lay over on another sheet of paper, the front part of the pattern as shown fig. 4 and trace the neck curve F G, the shoulder seam G L, then the front line F C to a length of 5 or 6 cent.

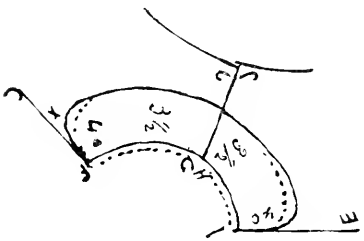

Fig 4.

Next place the back pattern in such a way as to have the back shoulder seam H J touch the front one G L exactly as if the two pieces were sewed together, then trace the back neck curve H I and the back line I E on a length of 5 or 6 cent. only. All there is to do then is to design the collar following the whole neck curve and giving to it an average width of 3½ cent. on the sides and 4 cent. at the front and back.

The shape given to the front and back of the collar is left to one's taste. Generally the point X is rounded 1½ to 2 cent.

This collar is put on by an ordinary seam, it is lined with a light material that covers the seam and the edge of the trimming.

HOW TO CUT AND PUT TOGETHER THE CHEMISE AND STAYS.

Figs. 5 and 6.

When all the patterns are traced as explained above, you must cut them exactly at the pencil marks. Then you fold the material on its width as shown in Fig 5, that is to say, fold it by putting the two borders together. Then place the edge of the front pattern F C exactly on the fold, then go all around it with a tracing wheel. To the chemise no material is added for the seams and hems. Mark with a notch the middle of the arm-hole X. To cut the pattern of the sleeve fold the paper on the line C D, keeping the tracing outside, then cut double the lower edge F D or I J, the seam E F and the curve E G C. When this is done, open the paper and you will have the whole pattern. It leaves only to cut the slope on the line C H E.

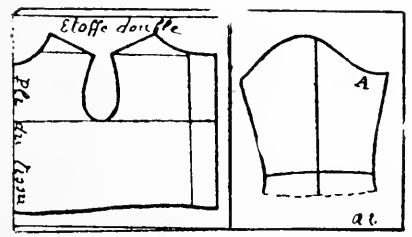

Fig 5

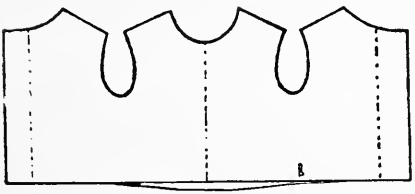

Fig. 6.

This pattern is also placed on the material folded double, the line C D of the pattern exactly on the fold and follow the same instructions as for the bodice, that is, cut on the pencil marks without allowing anything for the seams and hems. The middle of the sleeve must also be marked to help in putting together of the garment. Fig. 6 represents the whole pattern of the bodice laid flat.

To put the chemise together we will start by the shoulder seams, in fact, they are the only seams in the bodice.

They must be neatly turned down. The sleeves are basted

in the same way, taking great care not to make them both alike. The neck-curve, the lower edge of the bodice and the ends of the sleeves can be scalloped or finished with a narrow hem, it is then trimmed with a diminutive frilling. A narrow ribbon is put around the neck-curve to tighten it as desired.

In basting the sleeves and the bodice together, put the middle of the sleeve C, 1 cent. behind the shoulder seam or the sleeve seam 1 cent. in front of the mark X. This will be easily done as these points have been marked in cutting the cloth.

As I have said already the stays are cut on the same pattern but in cutting them leave about 8 mill. all round except at the neck-curve and arm-hole where we will cut right outside the pencil marks. We will also add 8 mill. all round the arm-hole of the sleeve. The front must be kept a little longer as shown by the letter N, Fig. 1.

The material must be cut double, as already explained, for the chemise. The shoulder will be sewed together by an ordinary seam opened afterwards and stitched down with a fancy stitch. If the material is very thick the edges are finished by a bias of thin texture or a ribbon, the bias is preferable as it is more flexible. Flannel is made up in the same manner.

LOW NECKED CHEMISE.

Fig. 7, 8, 9.

Fig. 7.

This chemise is cut with the first pattern given but the neck curve is sloped 3 cent. all around.

The short sleeve is also cut with the pattern of the long sleeve but the line E X has a length of 4 cent. only. The point X is taken in 1 cent. from the line A. B. On the line A C take out 1½ cent. in width.

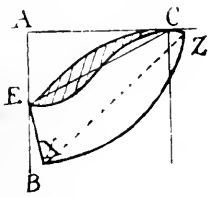

Fig. 8.

Mark this point Z and join it to X by a dotted straight line then by a curve running off 2 cent. under the middle of the oblique.

This sleeve has no seams. To have its whole pattern we fold the paper on the line E X then cut double following the outlines. When the paper is unfolded recut the front slope and the deep curve.

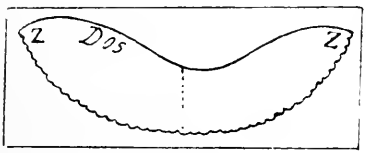

Fig. 9.

The same rules are to be followed when the pattern is laid on the material.

In sewing the sleeve around the arm-hole see that the front extremity crosses over the back extremity of the sleeve.

ANOTHER PATTERN OF CHILD'S CHEMISE LOW NECKED SQUARE.

Figs. 10 to 14.

This model is more elaborate than the preceding ones. It is made with *revers* at the front and back, also one on each shoulders. It has no sleeve, but a small band of a triangular shape rounding the lower part of the arm-hole.

Fig. 10.

HOW TO TRACE THE PATTERN.

Draw a rectangle A B C D, fig. 11, giving to A B a height of 25 cent. for the 2d size (27 for the 3d).

A C.—Width equal to the half of the height A B.

E.—At ¼ of A B, trace a dotted line having a length equal to ⅔ of A C.

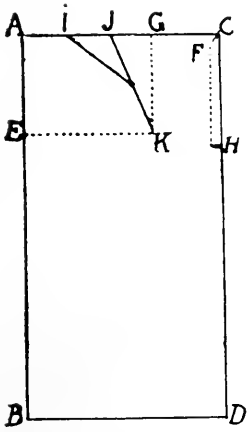

Fig. 11.

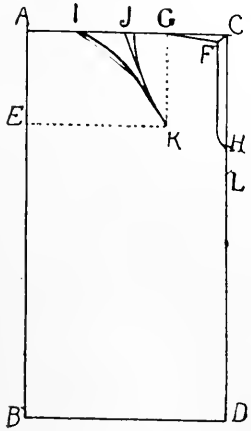

Fig. 12.

F.—At the angle C, let in 1 cent. on the diagonal.

F G.—With equal to ⅓ of A C at the point G, draw a dotted vertical stopping at the horizontal on the point K.

H.—Place this point at ⅓ less 1 cent. of the height C D. Then draw a small dotted line from F and stopping opposite the point H.

I.—Show this point at ⅓ of A G, on A's side.

J.—Show this point at ⅔ of A G, or the middle of I G.

Join J to K by a dotted line, and join the point I to the middle of J K by another dotted line.

When all these points and lines are properly shown, trace the outlines of the pattern, starting from the shoulder, joining F to G by a full line running past G to the point J.

Design the arm-hole, following the small dotted line F and join H by a curve.

Show from H to L about 2 cent. for a small opening for the band which replaces the sleeve.

Trace the front *revers* by joining K to I by a curve running off to the right of the oblique about 1½ cent.

Design the *revers* of the shoulder by following the line K J about ⅔ of its length then joining the shoulder line by a slight curve.

This tracing represents the fourth (¼) of the chemise to

obtain the half of the pattern the paper must be folded on the line C H D and cut double on the outlines of the *revers* A I K and K J G, then the shoulder G F, the arm-hole F H and the opening H L. The front line A E B is cut single, that is to say the upper paper only. The other part of the paper that represents the back of the pattern must be cut at least 2 cent. wider as it must cross over.

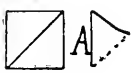

Fig. 13.

The fig. 14 shows the whole half of the pattern when it is cut. The *revers* will be folded on the dotted lines. The small band for the arm-hole is taken out of a square 3 cent. a side, cut on the diagonal as shown fig. 13. Those pieces will be sewed in the opening H L, the running strings to the chemise.

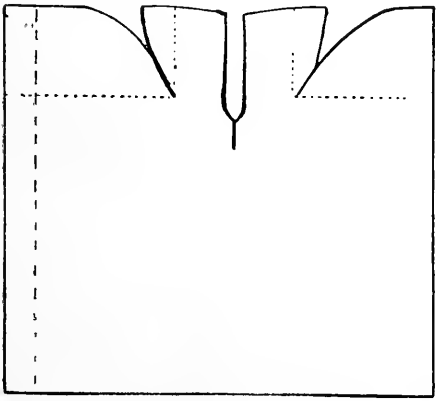

Fig. 14.

To put the parts of the chemise together sew the shoulder F J by a very small seam. A very narrow hem is made around the *revers* and trimmed with a narrow lace or festooned. The arm-hole and band are finished in the same manner. All the angles must be finished with a button-hole stich.

CHILD'S CAPE AND HOOD.

Figs. 15 and 16.

This Cape and Hood are generally made of flannel and its pattern is very simple.

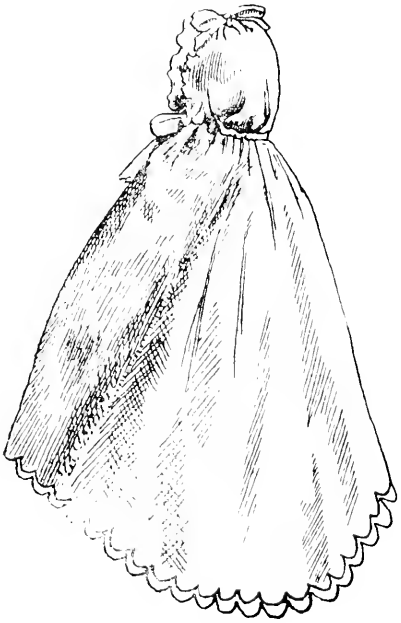

Fig. 15.

Take a length of paper having the same width as the material to be used, and cut out of it a perfect square. One of the angles will be marked A fig. 16. From this point A mark on each side of the right angle a length of 20 cent. Mark those points B and C, then draw the diagonal AE and on this diagonal at 8 cent. from A mark the point D. Trace a curve from B to C passing at D.

From A, mark on the sides of the angle a length of 33 to 35 cent. according to the size of the head. Mark those points G and H. From A mark on the diagonal 37 to 37 cent. Mark this point I.

Then trace a curve from G to H, passing at I. This curve shows the place where the eyelet holes or running strings that shirs the hood around the neck should be.

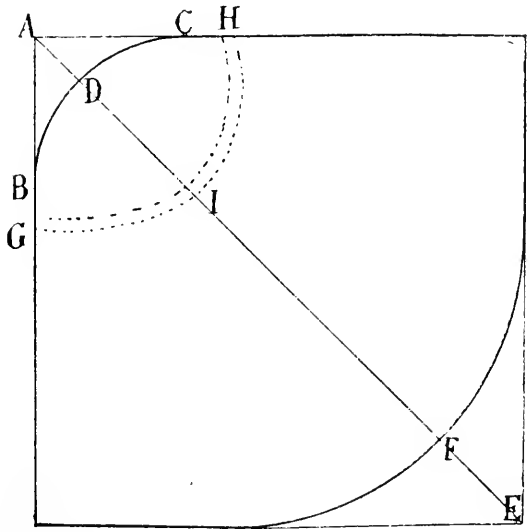

Fig. 16.

To give the proper shape to the lower edge of the hood we mark on the diagonal starting from E, a distance of 15 to 18 cent., and mark it F then trace a curve passing at this point F and joining the two sides of the square.

Another running string will be put 4 cent. from B D C. This hood is scalloped all around and is trimmed with narrow ribbon bows. Another ribbon is passed through the eyelet H I G.

CHILD'S DIAPER.

Figs. 17 and 18.

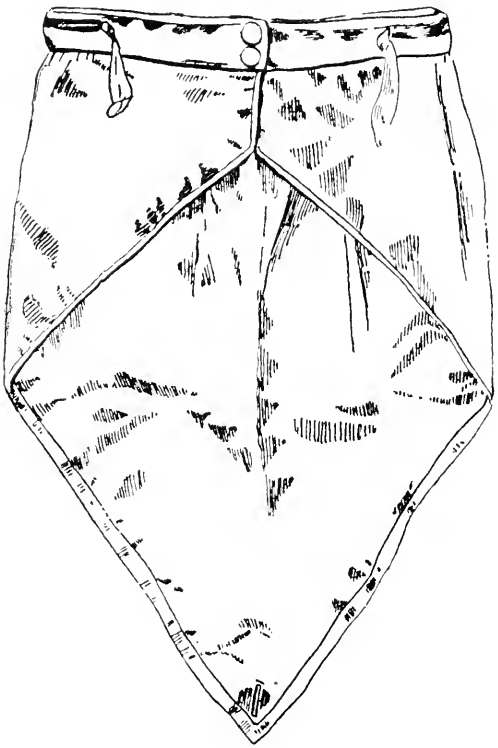

Fig. 17.

The simplest of all the diapers for a child is a mere square of linen hemmed on all sides. No pattern is needed for it, as it is almost like a handkerchief.

We give here figs. 17 and 18, another very simple design very easily made.

Trace a square having 70 cent. each side, A B C D, across which draw the diagonal A D. Mark the middle of this diagonal with the letter E and join this point E to the angle C by a straight line. C is the pointed end of the diaper. On the line A D mark on each side of E 37½ cent. Indicate these points with the letters F and G. This line F G must have 75 cent., it is the upper part of the diaper, it is finished by the waist band.

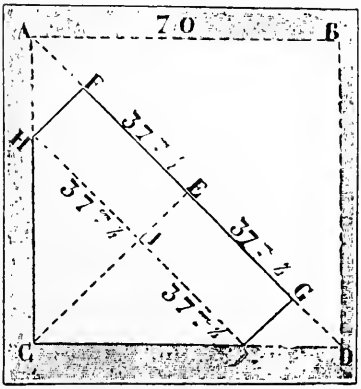

Fig. 18.

From the point E on the line E C mark a length of 12 cent., mark it I. From I we will draw a parallel to A D, that line will cut the sides of the square at H and J and the distance between those two points must be equal to F G (75 cent.).

The whole pattern is included inside the lines G F H C J G less the waist band that is made out of a straight strip of cloth 54 cent. long by 8 cent. wide, fig. 19. This band is folded in two on the wrong side to allow finishing its extremities, then it is turned over on the right side. Two eyelets will be made, one at each end, about 20 cent. from the extremity and one cent. from the upper edge. A tape will be sewed 2 cent. on the outside of the eyelets. The surplus in width found in the material will be shirred to make the length of the waist band.

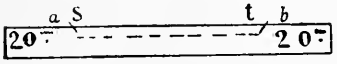

Fig. 19.

CHILD'S DIAPER—DRAWERS.

Figs. 20 and 21.

This model, although very simple, is a little more complicated than the preceding one. To make the pattern we will draw a right angle B A C, fig. 21. From A to B a length of 50 cent. and from A to C give 50 cent. also. From C running toward A mark a distance equal to ⅓ of A C and mark this point with the letter D. At D raise a vertical 3 cent. high, mark it E. Join C to B by a straight line and from C running to B mark a distance equal to C D. This new point will be marked F. On this same line C B, starting from F, show a distance equal to ⅓ less 2 cent. of B F. Mark it G. From B, running toward C, mark a length equal to F G indicated with the letter I.

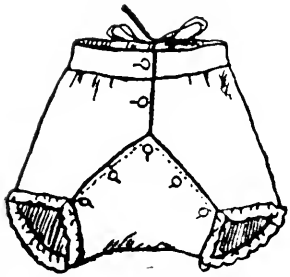

Fig. 20.

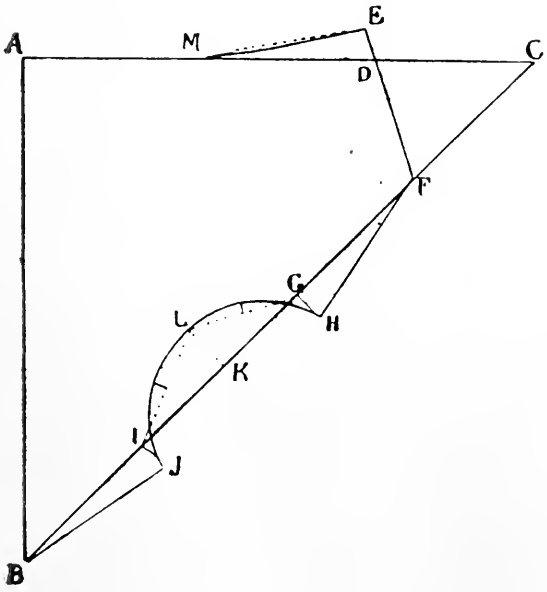

Fig. 21.

At the point G raise a perpendicular 3 cent. long. Do the same at the point I, indicate those two points by the letters H and J. In the middle of I G place the point

K. At this point K raise the perpendicular 5 cent. long.

M.—Place this point in the middle of the distance A D. When all these points are properly defined, trace the outlines of the pattern, to do this follow the horizontal from A to M, join M to E by a light curve, E to F by a straight line, F to H by a straight line, B to J by a straight line. Join I to L and L to G by dotted straight lines, then trace a curve starting from J, pass-

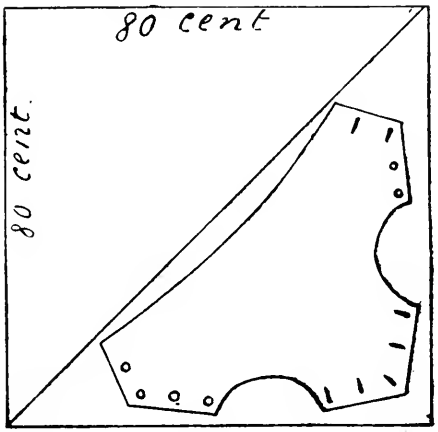

Fig. 22.

ing 1 cent. to the right of I, running off the middle of the dotted line 1½ cent. and joining L.

The second part of the curve is traced in the same way, it starts from L, runs off 1½ cent. from the middle of the dotted line, passes 1 cent. to the left of G and then joins H.

Two of these diapers are generally cut together. To do it cut from the material a length equal to its width, the square is folded in two on the diagonal then lay the pattern over it and cut double, fig. 22.

The waist band is made in the same way as the previous model.

CHILD'S ROUND CAP.

Figs. 23, 24 and 25.

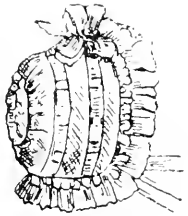

Fig. 23.

The cap is usually made of muslin and is trimmed to suit the taste, either with plaits or embroidery, sometimes both, lace may also be used if desired The edge is trimmed with a frill, the strings are made of muslin or ribbon.

The pattern of this cap is composed of two pieces, the crown and the band.

The crown is absolutely round with a diameter of 7 cent. A compas with 3½ cent. opening will trace it. Fig. 24.

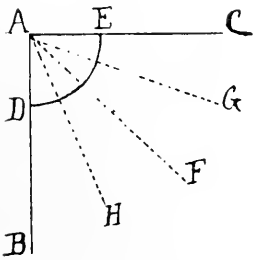

Fig. 24.

The band is drawn in a rectangle A B C D, fig. 25, with a depth of 20 cent. and a length of 10 cent.

At the point C, going toward B, mark a depth equal to ½ the width of the rectangle, mark it with the letter E.

From C on the line C D, mark a distance equal to C E plus 2 cent. Show the point with the letter F. To obtain the point G start from D on the line D A, mark a distance equal to ¼ of D C, at this point draw a small horizontal running out of the rectangle 2 cent.

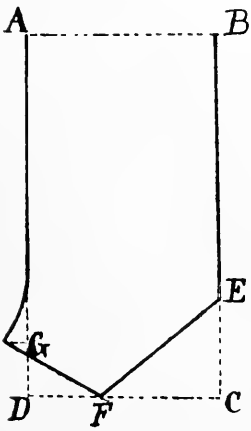

Fig. 25.

To design the outlines of the pattern join E to F and F to G, extended by straight lines, also E to B and A to G. This last line will run straight about ⅔ of its course then meet G by a curve.

For cutting the crown of the cap leave 2 or 3 mill. all round. The band will be cut double. If the cap is plaited, the plaits must be made before hand and leave the band 12 cent. deep and 40 cent. long.

CHILD'S CAP IN THREE PIECES.

Fig. 26.

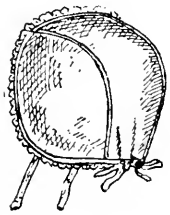

Fig. 26.

This bonnet is made in three sizes.

		SIDE PIECE.	MIDDLE PIECE.
1st size,	-	8 x 8 cent.	20 x 2½ cent.
2d "	-	9 x 9 "	22½ x 3 "
3d "	-	10 x 10 "	25 x 3½ "

The pattern of the side piece, figs. 27-28, is traced with a perfect square 8, 9 or 10 cent. each side, according to the size. Mark the angles with the letters A B C D, fig. 27. At the half of A B erect a perpendicular line equal in height to ¼ of A B (2, 2¼ or 2½ cent.) mark this line with the letters E F.

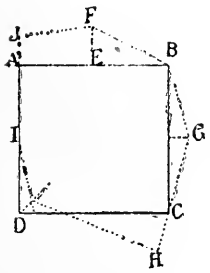

Fig. 27.

In the middle of B C erect a perpendicular line and give it a length equal to the half of E F, mark this point with the letter G.

Raise the point A ½ cent. less than E F, mark it J. Then join J to F, F to B, B to G and G to C by dotted lines, prolong the line G C a distance equal to E F, mark it H.

At the point D mark on the diagonal B D 1 cent. and join this new point to H and to I at the middle of A D.

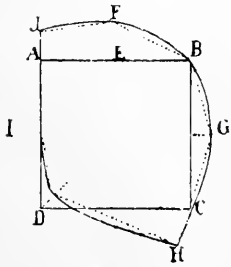

Fig. 28.

The outline of the pattern is a continuous curve starting from J and ending at H. This curve runs off the oblique ¼ cent. from J to F, ½ cent. from F to B, ⅓ cent. from B to G and G to H. From H to D the curve runs under the oblique ½ cent. and from D to I ¼ cent. From I to J the line is straight.

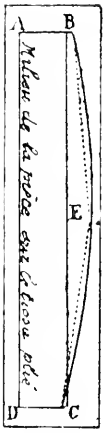

Fig. 29.

MIDDLE PIECE.

Fig. 29.

Trace a rectangle A B C D, fig. 29, having a depth and width suitable to the side piece already drawn. In the middle of B C erect a perpendicular with a length equal to the half of A B, mark this point with the letter E. At the point B run out of the rectangle ¼ cent. At the point C run in the rectangle ¼ cent. Join these two points to E by oblique lines, then by curves running off the oblique 3 to 4 millimetres. The side piece is cut double, adding the necessary width for a small hem (4 or 5 mill.). The middle piece is cut from the material folded on the bias. The line A D is put exactly on the fold and cut double, allowing also for the seam and hem.

INFANT'S BIBS.

Bibs are made of various patterns and can be confectioned to vary according to one's fancy. Whatever the pattern chosen,

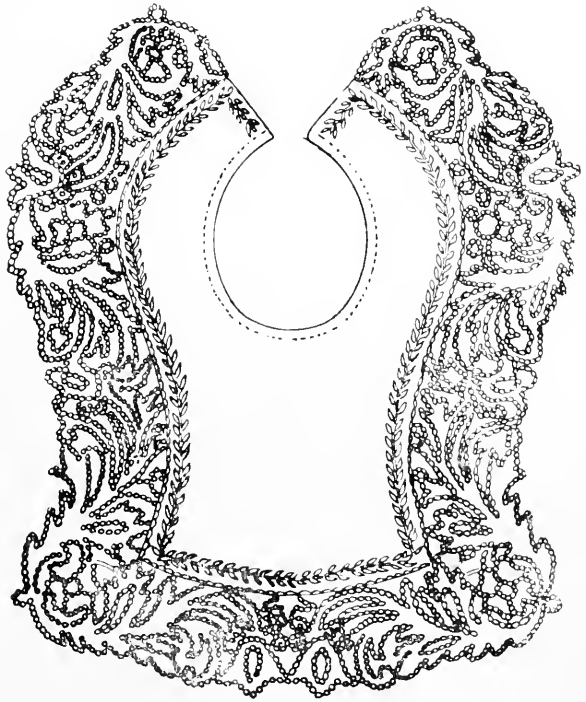

Fig. 30.

the only important point to be observed is the neck-curve, on which the whole pattern is built. This curve is not exactly round to permit of a more perfect fit on the shoulders.

In a bib the size of the neck curve varies from 24 to 27 cent. Sometimes it is more, according to the child's age. To design this pattern we will take the average size of 26 cent. As we only

want half of the pattern, we will work on half the measurement, say 13 cent., and we will start designing the pattern by tracing the vertical line A B, and give to it a length of about 30 cent. Fig 34.

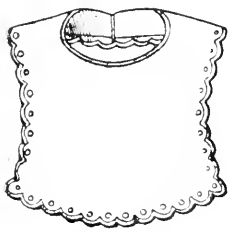

Fig. 31.

A little above the middle of this line draw a perpendicular (on the left side), mark it C D.

From C mark on the perpendicular the depth of the neck-curve equal to ⅓ of half the neck measurements (⅓ of 13 = 4 cent. 3 mill.), show this point with the letter E. Next mark the width of the neck-curve, equal to C E plus 3 mill. = (4 cent. 6 mill.), indicate it by the letter F and then mark the back depth of the neck-curve, equal to C E plus 6 mill. (= 4 cent. 9 mill.), show it by the letter G.

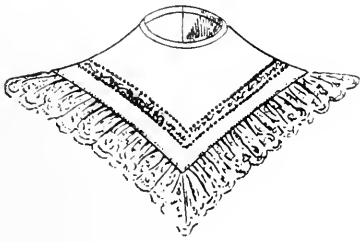

Fig. 32.

At this point G, draw a horizontal and mark on it a distance equal to ⅓ of C F, you will have the point H. Join F to H and F to E by oblique lines.

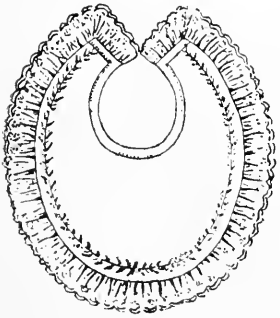

Fig. 33.

To give the back slope, place the ruler at the point C, make it pass over the point H then draw an oblique running past H, about 5 cent., and you will have the point I.

Join H to F, by a curve running off above the middle of the oblique 7 or 8 mill. Join F to E by a curve running off under the middle of the oblique 12 mill.

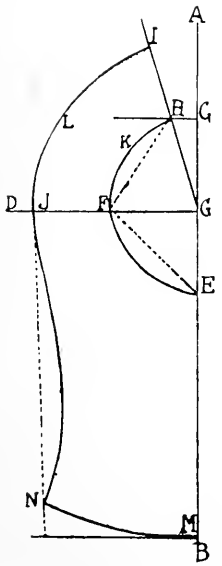

Fig. 34.

From F mark on the horizontal a width equal to H I, mark it J, then join I to J by a curve parallel to H K F.

The length in front is equal to the half of the neck measurements, 13 cent. from E to M, the width is equal to C J. The point N is raised above the horizontal M 2 cent.

To trace the side curve join J to N by a dotted straight line then by a curve running off 1½ cent. to the right of the straight line.

A quicker way to trace this bib pattern, or any other, is to use the little chemise pattern as we did already for the stays collar. Fig. 35 shows how to proceed, and will be easily understood, the scalloped line V Y and the pointed line V Z show the outline design and can take any form, this is a mere matter of taste.

The bib is cut as the hood and diaper. Put the line E M on the fold of the material and cut double, allowing about 7 mill. for the hem.

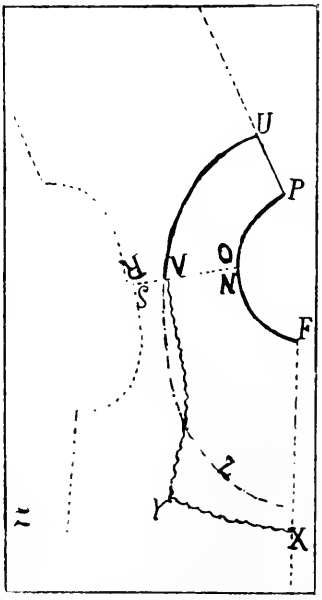

Fig. 35.

CHILD'S DRESSES.

Fig. 36.

The dress patterns the most usually used are four in number.

1st. The dress with a bodice.

2d. The dress with a yoke.

3d. The Princess dress.

4th. The straight dress or night gown.

CHILD'S DRESS WITH A BODICE.

Fig. 37.

This dress pattern is given first, as its understanding helps with all the others.

As the chemise and stays this pattern is traced in a rectangle, smaller in height as the bodice ends at the waist. The average height is about ⅔ of the stays, and the width 1 cent. larger.

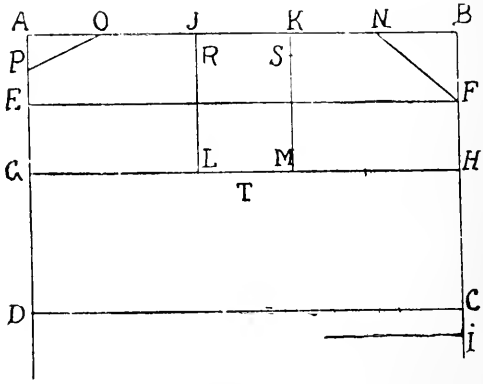

Fig. 37.

To trace this pattern we will take the following measurements:

1st. Length to the waist (height of the rectangle) 18 cent.

2d. Half round the bust (width of the rectangle) 28 cent.

3d. Back width, 11 cent.

4th. Front width, 11 cent.

Trace a rectangle A B C D (Fig. 37) 18 x 28 cent.

Starting from A, at the ¼ of A D, trace the horizontal E F. This line is called "ligne de carrure."

At the half of A D, draw another horizontal, G H, this line is called bust line.

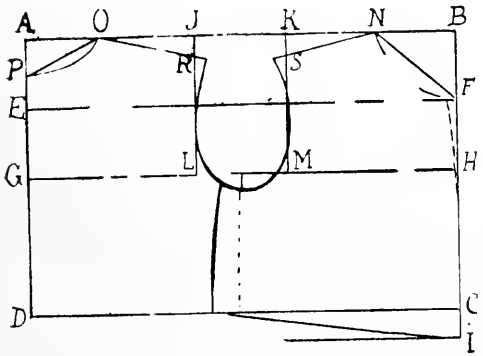

Fig. 38.

C I.—Height equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of B C. Draw a small horizontal at the point I.

A J.—Distance equal to the width of the back. (11 cent.) At this point J draw a vertical line, stopping at the bust line J L.

B K.—Distance equal to the front width (11 cent.). At the point K draw a vertical, stopping at the bust line, K M.

B N.—Front neck-curve equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the width of the rectangle. Join N to F by a dotted straight line.

A O.—Back neck-curve equal to B N less 1 cent.

P.—Place this point at the half of A E, then join O to P by a dotted straight line.

J R and K S.—The points R and S are placed under the points J and K, a distance equal to ⅓ of the height, A E.

T.—Place this point 1½ cent. under the bust line in the middle of L M.

This is the skeleton or frame on which the pattern is designed.

To trace the outlines, we will start from the back neck-curve and join P to O by a curve running under the middle of the oblique 7 or 8 mill. Then trace the back shoulder by joining O to R by a straight line running past R 1 cent. The back arm-hole, starting from the extremity of the shoulder, joining the verticale at the "carrure" line down to half the distance between that line and the point L, run in ½ cent. to the right of L and join the point T.

The front outlines are drawn in the same manner by joining F to N by a curve running off under the middle of the oblique 1¼ cent., then by tracing the shoulder line N S with a straight line running beyond the point S 1 cent. Starting from this last point (S extended) we will design the arm-hole by a curve meeting the vertical line at the "carrure" line, running off to the right 3 mill. and joining the point T.

The waist line runs straight from D to the point facing the middle of the arm hole and from there join the point I by a very slight curve.

When this bodice is not cut in one piece, the back and front parts must be divided by a line that will show the seam. This line can be placed exactly at the letter T, but very often it is put a little back, at about the middle of the distance T L.

The dress is completed by shirring the skirt to the bodice. For a dress with a total length of 75 cent. the skirt will take 2½ width of cloth 80 cent. wide, this will give a total width of 2 metres.

For a short dress 50 or 55 cent. total length, two widths of material are sufficient, that is to say, 1m. 60.

When the skirt is trimmed with plaits this supplementary length is added in cutting the skirt.

THE SLEEVE.

Fig. 39.

The width of the sleeve is based on half the size of the bodice arm-hole. The length is once and a half the height of the bodice.

Pattern of the upper part of the sleeve.

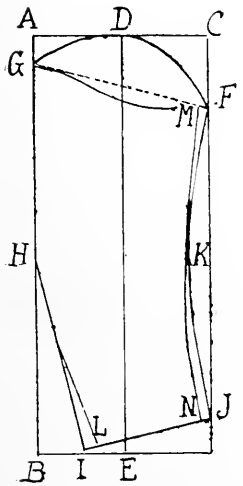

Fig. 39.

A—Trace a right angle.

A B—Height equal to 1½ the height of the bodice.

A C—Width equal to half the width of the arm-hole.

Trace a rectangle on those two measures.

D E—Mark the middle of the width A C with the letter D and at this point trace the vertical line D E.

C F—Height equal to D C, at the point F draw a small horizontal running 1 cent. out of the rectangle.

A G—Height equal to ¼ of C F.

G H—Length equal to the half plus 1 cent. of G B.

I—Place this point at the half of B E.

H I—Join H to I by an oblique then with the bevel trace the perpendicular I J.

K—At the half of F J, draw a horizontal running inside the rectangle ¼ of the width D C.

Trace a curve from G to D and from D to F. Curve lightly the elbow H and also the inside seam F K J.

Pattern of the under sleeve.

The under sleeve is smaller than the upper sleeve 1 cent. from I to L, 1 cent. from J to N and 1 cent. from F to M. Join H to L by a very slight curve, also M to K and K to N. Join G to M by a dotted straight line, then by a curve running under

the oblique 1 cent. between the point F and the line D E, then gradually reaching the point G.

To cut this pattern in one piece, the paper must be folded on the line A B and cut double, following the outlines of the upper part of the sleeve; then the paper is opened and cut over again, following the outlines of the under part of the sleeve.

BABY'S DRESS WITH YOKE.

This dress is made with shirrings and tucks. The shape of the yoke varies, but the pattern mostly used are: The square yoke, the round yoke, and the pointed yoke.

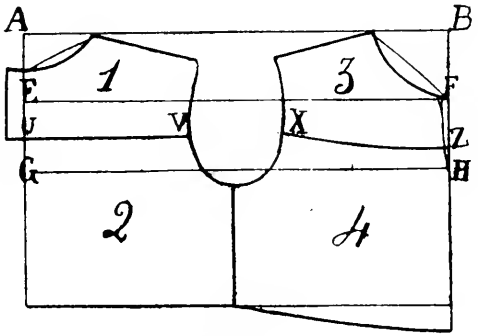

Fig. 40.

To cut the square yoke the dress bodice pattern is used with the following modifications. Fig. 40.

U V.—Mark the back height of the yoke at the middle of the distance E G, by the horizontal U V.

X Z.—To have the front part of the yoke, place the point X at the same height than V and the point Z at ⅔ of the distance F H. Join those two points by a curve rounded about half a centimetre in the middle.

If you want a pointed yoke, place the point U about 2 cent.

under the bust line G, as shown in fig. 41, and mark the point V 1 cent. under the "carrure" line E F. This height is variable.

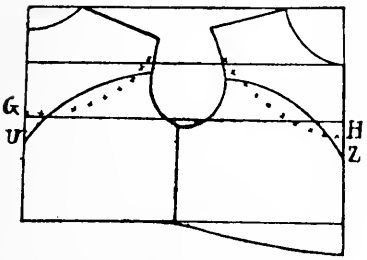

Fig 41.

The front part of the yoke is traced in the same way, but is generally lower than the back. When this pattern has been designed it is divided in two by a line going from the middle of the arm-hole T to the waist line.

The whole pattern is composed of four pieces:

1st, The back of the yoke; 2d, the back of the bodice; 3d, the front of the yoke; 4th, the front of the bodice, as shown fig. 42.

The two back pieces, 1 and 2, will be cut double, but parted one from the other, allowing material for the seams and button-holes. The two front pieces 3 and 4 will also be cut double but all in one piece, as no seam is needed on the front part of the bodice.

To cut the bodice of this dress, detach from the material the necessary height for the front.

The upper part of the remaining piece of material is shirred on a width of 17 or 18 cent.; then the piece No. 3 of the pattern is properly pinned to it, taking care to have it exactly in a straight line. Then the piece No. 4 of the pattern is laid on the material to show the length of the waist. At this place the cloth is also shirred, as shown by fig. 43. When the material is thus prepared lay again on it the piece No. 4, paying special attention to have the middle of the front exactly in the middle of the shirring

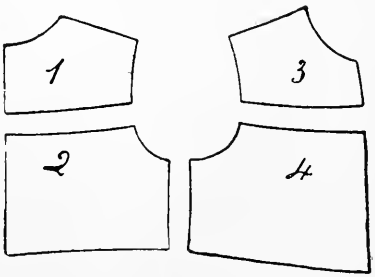

Fig. 42.

To have the width at the lower edge of the skirt, draw a straight line from the point under the arm to the edge of the material as shown fig. 44.

For the back proceed the same way but open the upper part of the material, in the middle before shirring to prevent cutting. This opening must have a length of 25 cent. from the yoke.

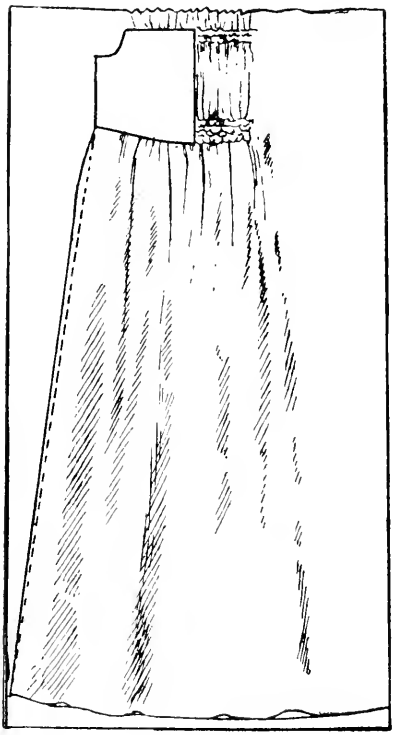

Fig 43.

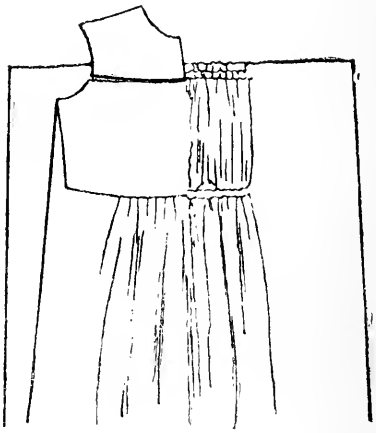

Fig. 44.

When strings of the same material are desired, sew them on each side of the front shirring and tie them in the back.

PRINCESS DRESS.

Fig. 45.

In this pattern the back and sides of the skirt are cut apart from the bodice, as shown fig. 46. The front is all in one apron shaped piece.

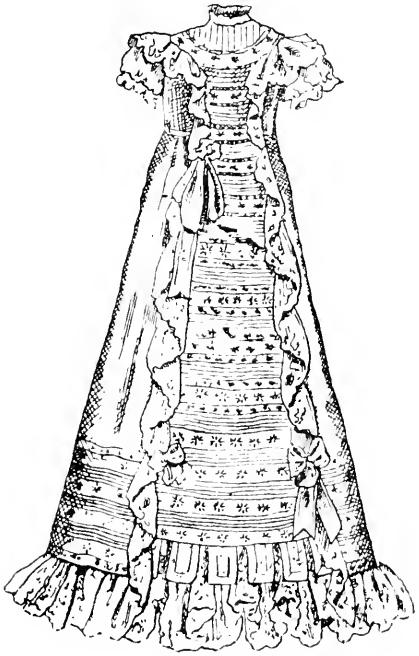

Fig. 45.

This dress can be made of pique with high necked bodice and long sleeves. Or of lighter material, muslin or cambric, with a low necked bodice and short sleeves. In this last case the material is trimmed with insertion, fine tucks, embroidery or lace to suit the taste.

To cut this dress, whatever material is employed, the first pattern described, fig. 37, is used, but the front is divided in two and there is no seam under the arm.

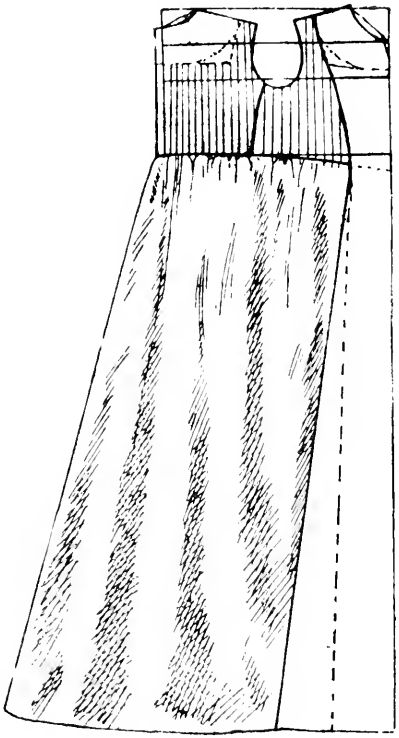

Fig. 46.

When the pattern is traced, mark the width given to the apron at ⅔ of the shoulder width as on fig. 46, then at the waist, starting from the middle of the front (5 to 6 cent.), join these two points by a curve. When this is done, prolong the middle of the front sufficiently to give a total length of 75 centimetres to 1 metre, measured from the shoulder seam. Give

to the bottom a width of 25 cent. and join this point to the curve at the waist. This will be half of the apron.

The seam under the arm can be kept to give facilities to enlarge the bodice later on, in that case the pattern will be composed of three pieces: 1st, the back; 2d, the side; 3d, the half front. The two first pieces are cut in the usual way. To cut the front, the cloth is folded in two and the edge of the pattern put on the fold. If the front is made of insertion and tucks, the insertion and tucked bands are sewed together so as to give the necessary length, then it is folded and cut as explained above.

The side piece and the back are cut with the same rules as the ordinary bodice. When they are tucked lengthwise, the tucks are made first so as to give the necessary width and length before laying the pattern on the material. Two centimetres will be allowed on each side of the back for the buttons and button-holes and leave enough cloth to cross over.

The skirt is cut absolutely straight, as wide at the top as at the bottom. It is made of two widths of material. The seam is in the middle of the back but it is not sewed as far as the waist, but only to about 20 cent. below so as to leave an opening. The upper part of the skirt is shirred sufficiently to give the necessary width to sew it to the bodice. Sometimes a large plait is made in the middle of the back in such a way as to have the opening and seam hidden by it. This plait takes up part of the width to be shirred. The front seams are trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery or lace, as well as the sleeves and neck.

NIGHT DRESS OR WRAPPER.

Fig. 47.

This wrapper has no yoke, it is cut in two straight pieces, a few tucks will remove the fullness at the upper part of the back and front.

Fig. 47.

To cut it, two lengths of material 82 cent. each are required of those 82 cent., 75 are the proper length of the wrapper, 5 cent. for the hem at the bottom and the remaining two for the neck and shoulder seams.

In the middle of the upper part of each of those pieces, tucks may be made as many in number as desired, but they must not exceed 12 cent. in length. The middle one being the longest, the other decreasing on each side, making the shape of a pointed yoke,

Fig. 48.

In the middle of the back a width of 3 cent. will be allowed for the slit. This opening will have a length of 20 cent. and will be strengthened by a straight band sewed inside. Two button-holes only are needed.

The figs. 48 and 49 show the material ready for the back and front of the dress,

it is folded in two. As the pattern of the bodice is designed in one piece (see fig. 37), we divide it on the dotted line T and lay it on the material in the manner shown figs. 43 and 44.

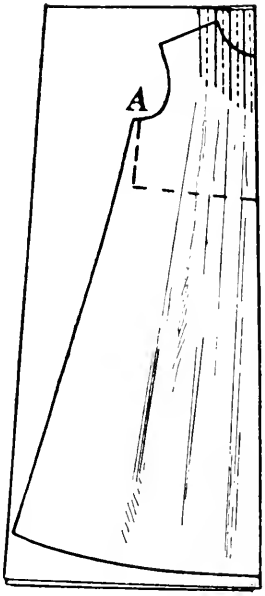

Fig 49.

When it is well held together by pins, trace the outlines of the neck, shoulder and arm-hole. Give 1 cent. more width to the seams A and B and from these points draw a straight line, joining the edge of the material. The lower part of the skirt is rounded by shortening the sides from 3 to 4 centimetres.

SMALL FLANNEL SACQUE.

Fig. 50.

The pattern of this sacque is composed of three pieces: 1st, the back; 2d, the front; 3d, the sleeve.

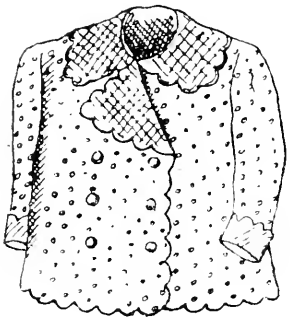

Fig. 50.

The measurements required are the following:

1st. Back length to the waist, 18 centimetres.

2d. Total back length, 25 centimetres.

3d. Back width, 11½ centimetres.

4th. Front width, 11½ centimetres.

5th. Half around the bust, 28 centimetres.

PATTERN OF THE BACK.

Fig. 51.

To design this pattern we will first trace a quadrangle having a length equal to the 2d measurement (total back length) and a width equal to half the 5th measurement (half around the bust). Mark the corners A C J J' as in fig. 51.

From A, running toward J, mark the back length to the waist (1st measurement, 18 cent.). Show this point with the letter B.

At B draw the horizontal B K. This is the waist line.

D—Trace the shoulder line at $\frac{1}{10}$ of A B.

E—Trace this line at ¼ of A B. It is the "carrure" line.

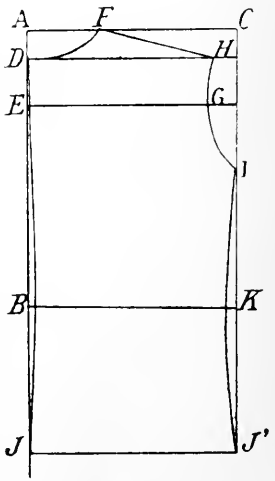

Fig. 51.

G—Mark on the "carrure" line E the 3d measurement 11½ cent. Show it with the letter G.

A F—Width of the neck-curve equal to ⅓ of A C.

D H—Shoulder width equal to E G plus 1 cent.

I—Place this point at the half of C K.

Now join D to F by a curve, F to H by a straight line, H to G by a line slightly curved and G to I by a curve. This will give the neck-curve, the shoulder seam and the arm-hole curve. Camber the waist ½ cent. at the point B and join E to J by a curve passing at this point. Do the same thing at the point K and join I to J' in the same manner.

This completes the outlines of half the back pattern.

PATTERN OF THE FRONT.

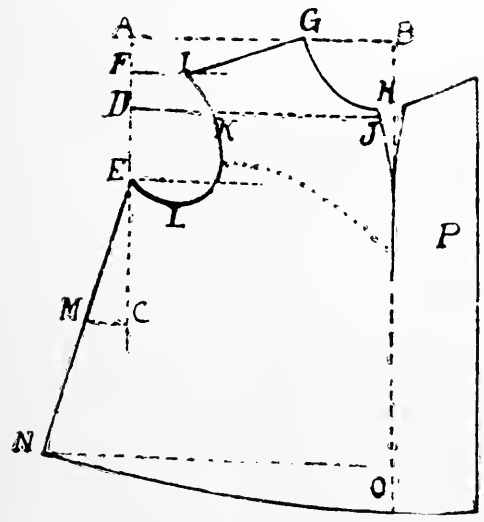

Fig 52.

Fig 52.

At the point A, trace a right angle, give to A B a width equal to half of the fifth measurement plus 3 cent. (17 cent.)

At the point B draw a vertical line 28 cent. in length.

A C—Length equal to the fifth measurement (18 cent.). At the point C trace a small horizontal.

D—At the ¼ of A C trace the "carrure" line.

E—At the half of A C trace the arm-hole line.

F—At the half of A D trace the shoulder line.

B G—Width of the neck curve.

B H—Depth of the neck-curve 1 cent. smaller than B G.

G I—Shoulder seam ½ cent. smaller than the back shoulder F H.

J K—Width of the half front (11½ cent.).

When all those lines and points are properly established, trace the outlines of the pattern. This is done by joining G to H by a curve, G to I by a straight line Then mark the depth of the arm-hole L 1½ cent. below the arm-hole line (in the middle of D K) join I to K by a line slightly curved, then K to E by a very pronounced curve passing at the point L.

When the front and back arm-holes are put together, the whole curve must have the shape of an egg.

At the waist line C, mark 3 cent. out, to the left of the vertical line, it gives the point M. From the point E trace a straight line passing at M, give it a length equal I J', fig. 46, it will give the point N.

When the sacque is made double-breasted, as shown by fig. 50, 5 cent. are added to the front width P.

A little dart 1½ in width and 6 to 7 cent. in length is made at the neck curve H.

Fig. 53.

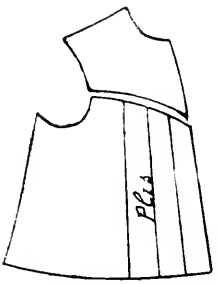

Fig. 54.

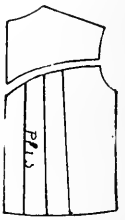

Fig. 55.

Sometimes this garment is made with a yoke. See figs. 53, 54 and 55. In that case the yoke is shaped to suit the taste. If it is in a point as fig. 53, the point of the back will be placed in in the middle of B D, fig. 46, and its extremity 1 or 2 cent. under the "carrure" line. In the front, the point will be placed about 3 cent. under the arm-hole L, and its extremity about 3 cent. under the "carrure" line K. The yoke pattern is made in the usual way and laid on the material only when the plaits are made.

INFANT'S LONG CLOAK WITH CAPE.

Fig. 56.

This garment is composed of a long cloak with plain sleeves and a large cape with small collar. Sometimes the collar is replaced by a hood, but this hood is old-fashioned and very seldom made now.

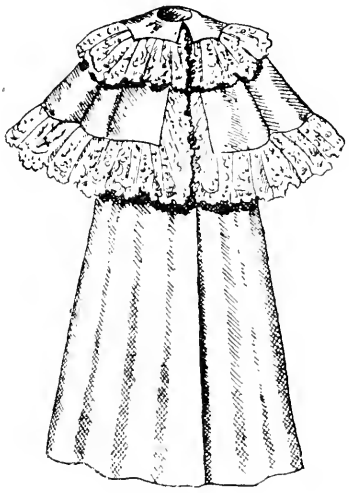

Fig. 56.

The pattern of this garment can be made in two different ways: 1st, as a sacque with a seam on each side; 2d, all in one piece, plaited and sewed to a yoke. The first model is preferable, as the child does not look so large in it, but the second is warmer.

The cape is also made in two different ways, flat with a little dart on the shoulder or shirred around a yoke which is hidden by the collar. The sleeve is either straight with a small cuff or shirred with a wrist band. We give here the pattern of the first model as being the most convenient.

PATTERN OF BACK FOR THE CLOAK.

Fig. 57.

The quickest and simplest way to cut this cloak is to use the pattern drawn already for the bodice of the dress. The material is laid on the table folded in two and the pattern put over it as shown in fig. 57. That is to say: leave between the edge of the pattern and the fold of the material ½ cent. at the neck curve A, 3 cent. at the waist B. We will then adjust the pattern with pins to prevent it from moving and then trace the outlines directly on the cloth. Half a centimetre will be added at the neck C to allow for corrections of the curve moved out of its place by the surplus of width added at A.

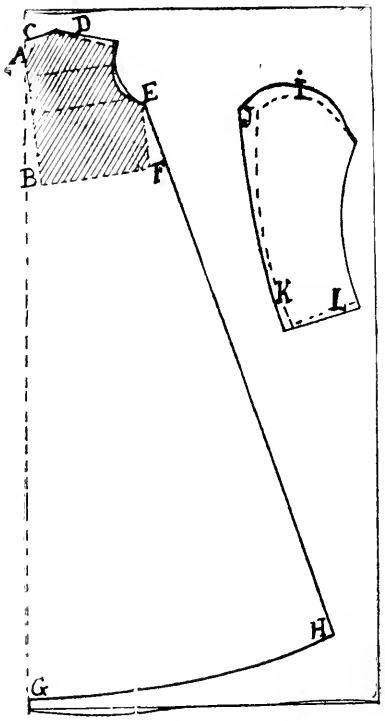

Fig. 57.

One centimetre will also be added all along the shoulder D and 1 cent. to the width under the arm E. Nothing will be added to the armhole.

Starting from C, mark on the fold to total length of the back of the cloak. This length may vary from 90 cent. to 1 metre (C G).

The width at the bottom, G H, is in average 50 cent. This width can be measured running up a little on the side, as the bottom must be rounded.

To determine the length to be given to the side H, place the

point D at ⅓ of the shoulder line and give to D H the same length as D G. To have the under arm seam, join E to H by a straight line. Join also G to H by a light curve, this is the lower of the cloak or hem.

PATTERN OF THE FRONT OF THE CLOAK.

Fig. 58.

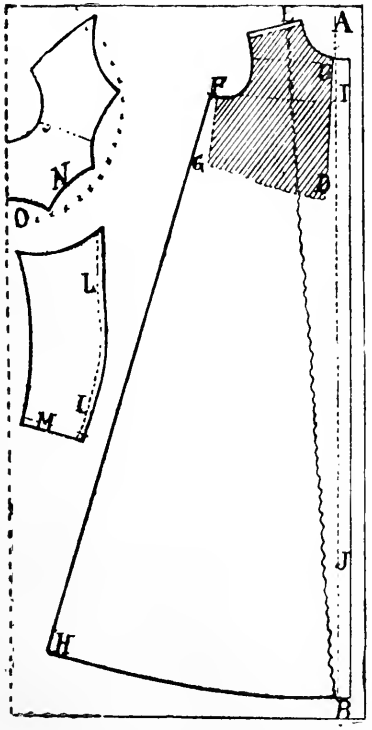

Fig. 58.

The material being folded as for the pattern of the back, trace, at 5 cent. from the edge of the fold, a straight line 90 cent. to 1 metre long, according to the length given to the back A B.

Place the pattern of the front part of the bodice at ½ cent. from this line measured at the neck C and 2 cent. at the waist D. Then secure the pattern with pins and design the outlines, first, of the neck curve, following exactly the pattern; second, the shoulder line, adding ½ cent. all along; third, the arm-hole, exactly as the pattern. Add 1 cent. under the arm F. Place the point E at ⅓ the shoulder, width starting from the neck, then give from E to B a length equal to the back D G.

The width at the bottom is about 50 cent. from B to H and the length of the seam under the arm F H is equal to the back E H. The lower edge H B is slightly rounded the same as the back.

FLAT SLEEVE CUT IN TWO PIECES.

Figs. 57 and 58.

Divide in two the ordinary pattern of sleeve given with the dress. Place the top on the material as show fig. 57. Adjust it well with pins and trace first the inside seam exactly as the pattern; second, the upper curve, adding about 2 cent. in length at the top and back; third, the elbow seam, adding 2 cent. in width to the upper part, 1½ cent. to the elbow and 1 cent. at the wrist; fourth, lengthen the lower part 1 cent.

Place and adjust the under sleeve as shown fig. 58, then trace the upper curve and inside seam exactly as the pattern. Give 1 cent. more width to the whole length of the elbow seam and lengthen the end 1 cent.

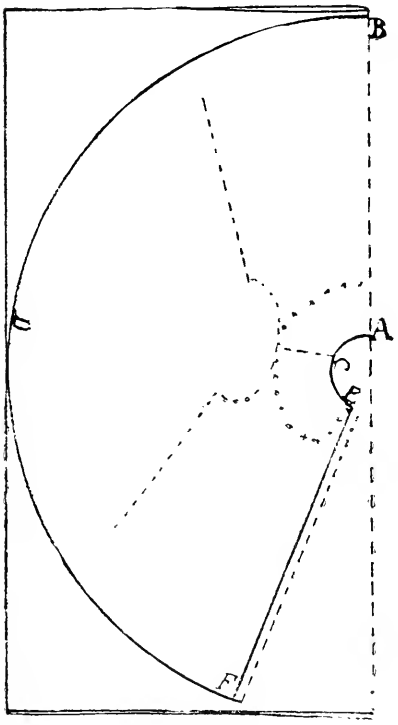

Fig. 59.

THE CAPE.

Fig. 59.

The cape pattern is traced on the same principle as the stay's collar described fig. 4, that is to say, attach together with pins or otherwise the back and front of the cloak, fig. 59.

The material is folded in two in the usual way, and on the fold mark from A to B the length to be given to the cape, say 50 or 60 cent., according to the pattern chosen, whether it is made plain or finished with a ruffle.

Fold the cloak in two in the middle of the back and place it on the material A B. Be careful to have the two pieces laid well over each other, then trace on the cloth the neck-curve and the front edge of the cape.

Give from E to F a length equal to A B and from C to D the same length plus 2 cent. Other intermediary lengths can be shown to help the tracing of the curve B D F. The dotted line shows the size of the collar.

COLLAR.

The collar is cut with the cape pattern. Its size varies and depends altogether on the trimming. If it is trimmed with a ruffle or a wide lace, the cloth will naturally be made narrower. The same rules are observed in making the cape as in making the cloak itself.

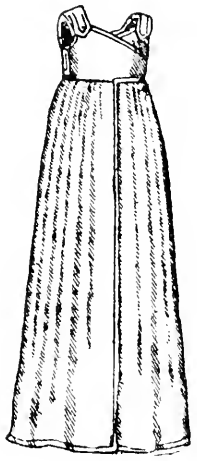

Fig. 60.

FLANNEL BARROWS.

Figs. 60–61.

This garment is nothing more than a long skirt with a small corslet and two narrow shoulder straps.

The back of this corslet forms two rounded points crossing over each other and tightening through an opening made on the left side.

To trace the pattern of this corslet, design a quadrangle 26 cent. wide by 10 cent. long and mark it A B C D, fig. 61. At the middle of A B draw a vertical, mark it E.

On this vertical mark a height equal to the half of B D, mark it F. On each

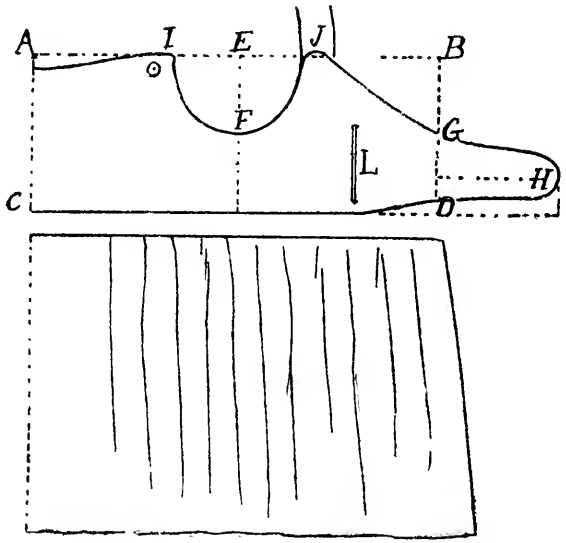

Fig. 61.

sides of the point E mark 4½ cent. you will have the points I and J. Place the point G at the half of B D. At the half of G D draw, out of the quadrangle, a horizontal 6 cent. long, mark this point H. Now design the arm-hole by a curve joining I to J, passing by F. Slope the middle of the front A 1 cent. then design the upper edge up to I. Join J to G by a line almost straight, run it as far as H, where you will round the end. To trace the lower edge from C to about 5 cent. from D, then raise it up gradually 1½ cent. to join D and H. At 4 cent. from the line B D, cut a vertical opening L. The shoulder strap is cut on a length of 15 cent. with a width of 3 cent., one of its extremities is sewed up to the back J, the other is rounded and finished with a button-hole to attach to the point L. The front A C can be lengthened 1 ½ cent. and that gradually starting from under the arm.

ANOTHER MODEL OF BARROW.

Fig. 62.

Figs. 62-63.

This model is very plain. To make it, cut a length of material from 75 to 80 cent. long plus half a width on the same length. Sew the two together. Mark the middle of the total width; on each side of this mark leave a space of 2½ cent., making a width of 5 cent. Then, on each side of this space, make straight plaits with 4 cent. between each. The total width will be reduced to 58 or 60 cent. (30 cent. for the half).

When this is done, the material is folded in two and the upper part is traced as show fig. 63.

A B—Width, 30 cent.

A C—Length, 10 cent. Draw the horizontal C D, on which a stich will be made, marking the waist.

B E—Mark 3 cent. to cross over the line E F bearing the middle of the back.

G—This point is in the middle of A E.

G H—Depth of the arm-hole, 5 cent.

I J—Mark 4½ cent. on each side of G.

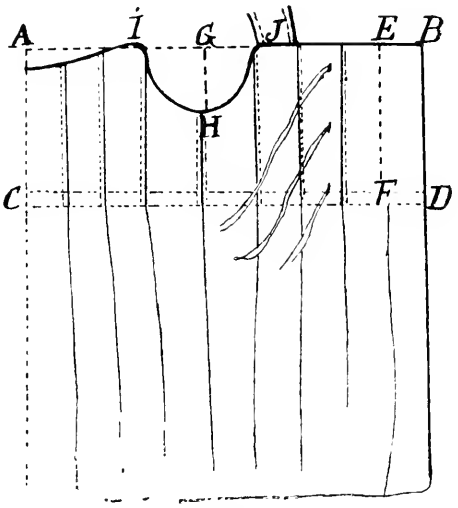

Fig. 63.

Design the upper edge in lowering the point A 1 cent. Join I, then the arm-hole I H J and follow the straight line J B.

The plaits are stitched from the upper edge to the waist and left loose in the skirt.

PETTICOAT FOR A CHILD FROM 2 TO 14 YEARS.

The child's petticoat varies in width according to age and fashion. When the child's dress is required to be full, the petticoat must be made wider in consequence.

Fig. 64.

As a good average proportion, a flounced petticoat for a child from two to fourteen years old, must have a width at its lower part, equal to twice the measure around the hips plus 10 centimetres. As an example, a child 3 to 4 years old, measuring 65 cent. around the hips, will require a petticoat 1m40 total width.

This may look large at first sight, compared with a petticoat made for a grown person, but this width is absolutely necessary for children of that age.

When the petticoat is mounted on an under bodice, this under bodice is cut as told in the previous explanation given for a child's dress. Naturally this under bodice is made without sleeves.

Sometimes, when the child is thin, two or three ruffles are added at the back for the puffing of the dress. When the petticoat is not wanted with a bodice, it is mounted on a flat waist band, fig. 65. This band is cut in the following manner:

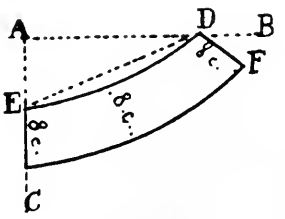

Fig. 65.

Trace the right angle C A B. A D—Distance equal to the half, less 3 cent., of the waist measure. A E—Distance equal to one-fourth, less 3 cent., of the waist measure. D F—Show the height of the band (about 8 cent. all around) and stop it under

the line A B at a distance equal to the half of A E. This will give you the height of the point F.

This pattern will serve for children from 2 to 14 years old; over that age it will be better to take the pattern described for an adult's petticoat explained further.

This petticoat, as the skirt is cut absolutely straight, is shirred at the waist and has a wide hem at its lower edge.

CHILD'S DRAWERS.

Fig. 66.

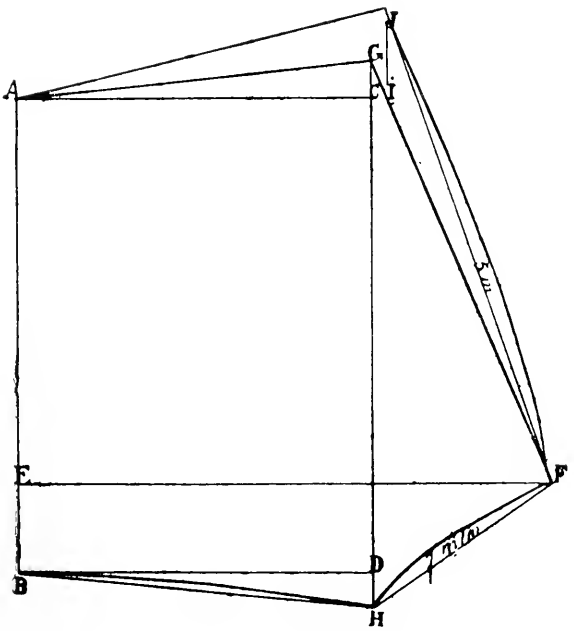

Fig. 66.

The pattern fig. 66 represents a pair of drawers for a child 18 months to two years old. It is the smallest size made of this pattern.

Three measurements, only, are required to trace it:

1st. The side length, say 25 cent., without the garter band; the trimming will make it 30 cent.

2d. The width, measured at the widest part of the body, say 56 cent.

3d. The waist measure—54 cent.

Trace a rectangle having a height equal to the first measurement (25 cent.) and a width equal to ⅓ of the second

measurement 56 (⅓ of 56=18¾). Mark the corners as usual, A B C D.

A E—Depth equal to the width A C plus 1-10 of this same width. At the point E draw a horizontal and give to it a length equal to the half of the second measurement (½ of 56=28). Mark this point with the letter F.

C G—At the point C lengthen the vertical D C of 1-10 of the width of the rectangle. Mark this point G.

D H—Do the same at the point D and place the letter H. Join A to G by a straight line, G to F by a straight line, B to H first by a dotted straight line then by a curve running above the middle of the oblique 3 mill.

Join H to F by a dotted straight line then by a curve running above the oblique 7 mill.

The outlines A G F H B shows the front part of the pattern. Lengthen the line A C till it meets the line G F. Mark the point of intersection with the letter I. At this point I raise a vertical and give it a height equal to ¼ the width of the rectangle. Mark this point J.

Join A to J by a straight line and J to F first by a dotted straight line then by a curve running above the middle of the oblique 5 mill.

The outlines A J F H B show the pattern for the back of the drawers, to cut the pattern the paper is folded on the line A B and cut double on the outlines A J F H B, then the paper is unfolded and recut on the line A G F.

Children's drawers are all cut on the same principles whatever the age but a pattern cut as above for a young girl twelve years old will have quite a different appearance as naturally they grow faster in length than they do in width.

The slit on each side must be left on the line A B and have a length equal to ¼ the second measurement starting from A.

The front waist band is cut from a straight band equal in length to half the third measure.

The back waist band is cut the same as the front one unless running strings are used in that case the band will be 10 cent. wide.

CHILD'S APRONS.

Aprons are made of many different patterns and shapes. They are mounted on yokes or shoulder pieces, high or low necked, plaited or shirred. Others are mounted on plain narrow bands forming a square open necked. Others again are plaited or shirred from top to bottom and held at the waist by a fancy waist band.

Whatsoever the shape of the apron desired, it must be cut with one of the two patterns already explained, the dress pattern or the chemise pattern.

APRON WITH A BODICE.

Fig. 67.

Fig. 67.

To make the pattern of the apron represented by fig. 67. cut the material the height necessary for the bodice of the apron (from the shoulder to the waist). This piece of cloth will then be plaited in small groups of 3 or 5 plaits, till the necessary width, for the front, is attained. The two back pieces will be prepared in the same manner. (The back of the pattern is in two pieces, as the apron must be fastened at the back.)

When these three pieces are ready as explained, take the front part and fold it in two, exactly in the middle of a group of plaits or insertion if any have been put in. Then the pattern of the dress is laid over it, taking care to place the front edge of the pattern one centimetre from the edge of the material, as the apron must be wider than the dress.

The material is then cut as is done for an ordinary dress but less curve is given to the seam under the arm.

The same thing will be done for the back. The back pattern of the dress will be pinned on the two pieces prepared for that purpose leaving them one centimetre larger in the middle of the back, then the neck curve will be cut of the desired shape.

The skirt is made of a straight piece shirred and sewed on to a waist band. If sleeves are required they are cut as the chemise.

APRON WITH A YOKE.

Fig. 68.

Fig. 68.

To trace the pattern of an apron mounted on a yoke, take the yoke pattern described for a dress suitable to the age of the child. The bodice of the apron will be cut by adding ten centimetres to the front width, also ten centimetres to the back. This surplus in width is a matter of taste if more or less shirring is wanted. The slit of the apron is at the back, consequently the back is cut in two pieces. A waist band finishes the shirring at the waist. If sleeves are wanted, the sleeve pattern of the chemise will be used.

ANOTHER PATTERN.

Fig. 69.

Fig 69.

This apron differs very little from the preceding one. The shirring at the front and back is mounted on straight narrow bands of any material or embroidery. The best way to cut those bands is to take as a base the ordinary yoke pattern made out of paper and on which we can trace, with a pencil, the height of the band wanted, also the band for the shoulder piece. This is generally 5 or 6 cent. When the pattern is so prepared, it is cut, discarding the useless surplus. Fig. 71.

The piece marked A will give the half of the shoulder piece, and the piece marked B the half of the front band and the back.

Fig. 70.

It must be understood that the front band is cut in one piece without seam, and the back band in two pieces. This last one will be left a little longer to allow for the crossing over and the button-hole. When these bands are made of any tissue, the shoulder piece A is placed on the material on the right line and cut in one piece without any seam on the shoulder. When the bands are made of embroidery, give it the shape of the pattern by making small darts from place to place to give a perfect fit of the shoulder. The shoulder piece can also be cut a little longer to allow it to fall over the apron. Thus making a trimming of itself as fig. 69.

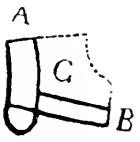

Fig. 71.

SHIRRED APRON.

Fig. 72.

Fig. 72.

To make the pattern of this apron, a height of material sufficient for the front length, from the shoulder to the bottom, is cut from the piece. This length of tissue is plaited or shirred as desired and embroidery insertion put in if wanted. When the piece is so prepared, the front pattern of the dress is laid over it, taking care to have a plait or insertion exactly in the middle. Then cut as you would for a dress, adding one cent. in width for each half. The same thing is done for the back and last of all the neck curve is cut round or square to suit the fancy. A belt band is put on to hold the plaits or shirrings together.

Aprons can be of as many different shapes as one's imagina-

tion can conceive and it is an impossibility to explain each one, but whatever the shape, the fundamental rule to cut them by is the dress pattern or the chemise, according to the shape wanted.

YOUNG MISSES AND LADIES' DRAWERS.

Fig. 73.

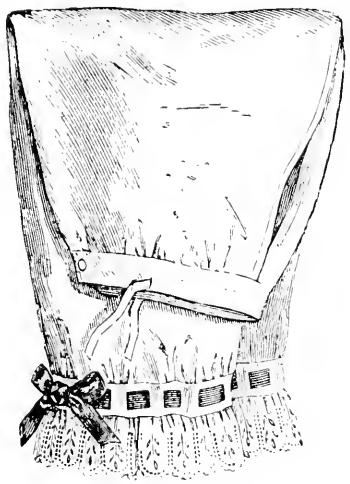

Fig. 73.

Ladies' drawers are sometimes made very wide at the legs but at the waist they are kept of an absolute tight fit. To avoid all unnecessary thickness, the waist band is entirely discarded and replaced by darts rounding perfectly the hips. In that case no shirring is required and the waist line is simply finished with a hem. Sometimes also the slit is made at the back instead of at the sides, in that case the waist line is finished with running strings. The pattern and the way to cut it is the same in all cases.

Three measurements are required to design this pattern:

1st. The length. 2d. The width. 3d. The size of the waist. The width is measured from 15 to 20 cent. under the waist, at the widest part of the body.

To trace this pattern we will use the following measurements: 1st. Length, 70 cent. 2d. Width, 104 cent. 3d. Waist, 60 cent.

A—At the point A trace a right angle.

A B—Give to A B a height equal to the first measure, less the height required for a flounce if one is desired.

A C—Give to A C a width equal to ¼ of the second measure,

plus its fifth. On these two measures trace the rectangle A B C D.

C E—From the point C on the line C D mark a distance equal to ⅓ of the second measure plus its tenth. Mark it E. At this point E, draw outside of the rectangle a horizontal with a length equal to the half of A C. Mark this point G.

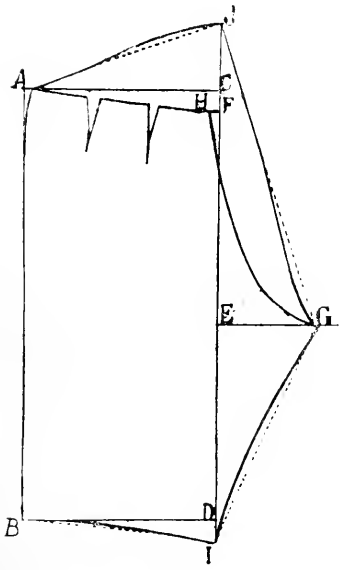

Fig. 74.

F—Mark this point 3 cent. under the point C and draw a small horizontal on which you will mark the point H 2 cent. inside of the rectangle.

I—Lengthen the line C D (under D), of $\frac{1}{10}$ of B D. Mark this point I.

J—Lengthen the line C D (above C) a height equal to ¼ of C E. Mark this point with the letter J.

To trace the outlines of the back pattern, let in 2 cent. at the angle A and join this point to J by a line slightly rounded (about 1 cent.) toward J.

Join G to J, first by a straight dotted line, then by a curve running inside about 2 cent. at G and meeting the straight line at ⅔ of the length J G. This line J G represents the seam or back hems.

Join G to I by a dotted oblique, then by a curve running inside 1 or 2 cent. according to the length of the seam. This is the side seam.

Join B to I first by a dotted oblique, then by a light curve running 1½ cent. above the straight line for ladies sizes and only 1 cent. for young misses.

The outlines of the front pattern are traced in the following manner: Waist—Join H to A by a straight line. Join H to G by

a curve crossing the vertical at ⅓ of its height and passing at ⅔ of the distance there is between the point E and the back edge J G.

To cut the pattern, the paper is folded on the line A B and cut double over the largest tracing, that is to say on the outlines of the back pattern. Then open the paper and recut the front on the lines A H and H G. The side opening is made on the line A B it has a height equal to the half of C E.

The figure 74 and the instructions given are for ordinary drawers always in fashion all that can vary is the width given to it but the proportions for the remainder are always the same. When a waist band is desired its height is taken off of the pattern. The average height of the waist band is 5 cent. in the middle of the front and 3 cent. on the sides. Three centimetres are also taken off the back as the running strings take that difference in height.

PETTICOAT SKIRT FOR LADIES OR YOUNG MISSES.

A petticoat can be economically cut out of any cotton material having no wrong side. Two lengths of material only are required. In those two lengths, the height of a ruffle is not included. The ruffle is always cut apart according to its height.

The apron or front piece and the side pieces are relatively narrow and the back seam is cut on the biais.

In one of those two heights of material we cut the front piece also the two side pieces by turning them upside down as shown by fig. 76.

The measures necessary to trace this petticoat are: 1st the front length; 2nd the side length over the hips; 3d. the back length; 4th. around the waist.

It is an acknowledged fact, that the petticoat is shorter than the dress, but in measuring it is better to measure from the waist to the floor as it is easier to establish correctly the difference between the front and the sides. This difference must furnish the material necessary to fit properly around the hips. The oversight of this rule is the cause that so many petticoats, bought ready made, do not give the perfect fit expected from them.

When the whole length from the waist to the floor is well measured it becomes very easy to deduct the difference in height. An ordinary petticoat generally has a sweep of 10 cent. from the floor.

MEASUREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE SIZE.

1st.	Length in front (total to the floor)	107,	for the petticoat	97.
2nd.	Side length	"	"	"	111,	"	"	"	101.
3rd.	Back length	"	"	"	110,	"	"	"	100.
4th.	Around the waist								60.

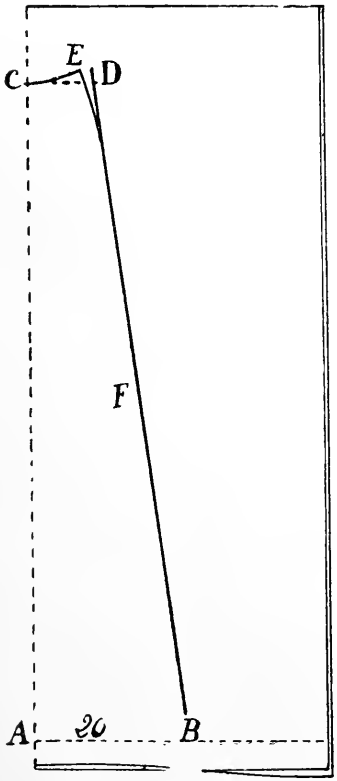

Fig. 75.

HOW TO TRACE THE FRONT PIECE.

Fig. 75.

The material must be left folded in two, at its extremity mark by a pointed line a small height of 4 or 5 centimetres for the hem A. It is easier to start this tracing at the lower edge A B. Mark on this pointed line starting from the fold, a distance of 20 cent.

A C—Height equal to the front length (97 cent.)

C D—Width of the front piece at its upper part (9 cent. for the half). This is equal to ⅓ less 1 cent. of the half of the fourth measure. Join D to B by a straight line.

C E—At the point C draw a small horizontal and mark the point E above this horizontal a distance equal to half of the difference there is between the front and side length, this at one centimetre to the left of D. The upper

part of the seam must be rounded from E to a length of about 10 cent. from the waist.

In cutting, material must be left for a seam at the waist and the lower hem. It is not necessary to add anything for the seam E F B.

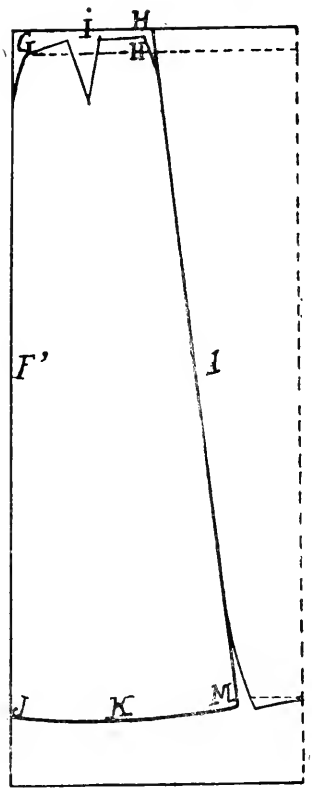

Fig. 76.

HOW TO TRACE THE SIDE PIECES.

Fig. 76.

The material having been left folded, it is turned over up side down, and the narrow part will meet the wider part of the front as shown by fig. 76.

On the pointed line already traced, let in at each edge G and H 1 or 1½ cent. so as to have the upper seams rounded. In the middle of the width G H, a small dart will be made I. This dart will have a width of 3 to 4 cent. and a length of about 12 cent.

The waist will be raised at the points I and H of the second half of the difference there is between the front and side length.

C J—Height equal to the front E B.
I K—Height equal to the side length.
H' M—Height equal to the side length.

HOW TO TRACE THE BACK PIECE.

Fig. 77.

To trace the back piece the material must be open.

L M–Trace a horizontal line along the width of the material.

L N–Width at the waist: 25 cent.

O P–Width at the lower edge: 55 cent.

Join N to P by a straight line.

L R–Lower the point L 2 cent. and give from L to O a length equal to the side H' D.

Indicate on the biased line the back length of the petticoat.

Cut in this manner the petticoat has on each side two seams, each composed of a bias and a straight line and a seam at the back, this last one is cut on the bias on the two sides.

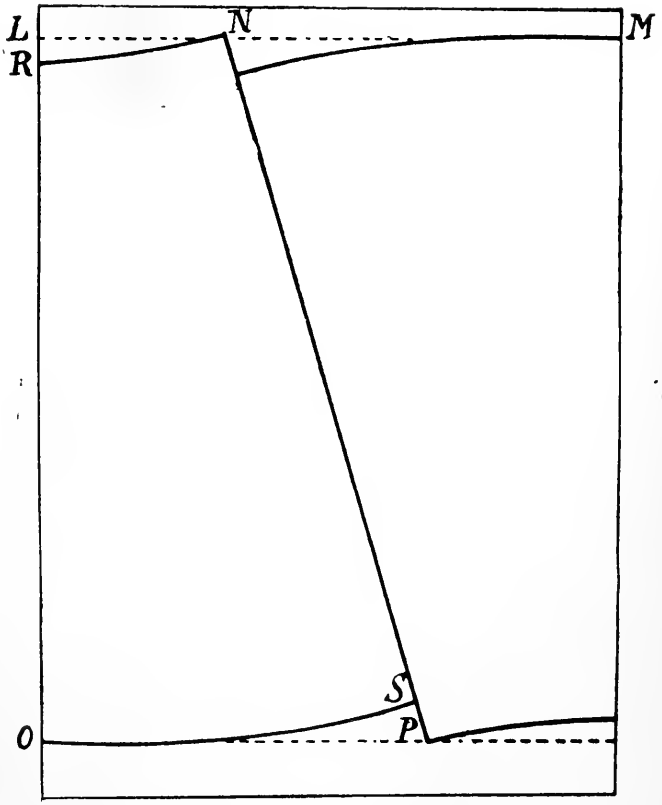

Fig. 77.

The waist is yet sufficiently wide to allow of a running string.

PETTICOAT 2m. 25 IN WIDTH.

Fig. 78.

When the petticoat is wanted wider at the lower part, with more shirring at the waist and no seam at the back, three lengths of material are needed, taking as a base the longest height.

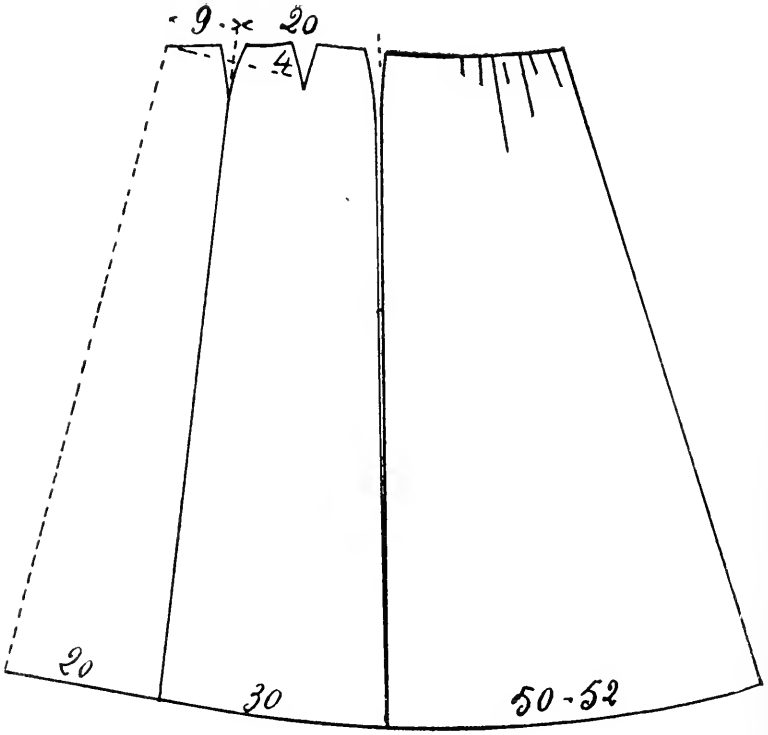

Fig. 78.

In this case the width of the front piece will be 45 cent (22½ for the half), near the floor and 20 cent. at the waist (10½ for the half.) The bias seam in the front piece is always raised half of the difference there is between the front and side length. This

seam is rounded at the waist in the manner described in the first pattern.

The side piece will have, at the waist, a width equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fourth measure, and at its lower part a width of 50 cent. The straight line of the piece will be sewed up to the bias of the front. At about 10 cent. from this seam a dart will be made from 4 to 5 cent. in width on 12 cent. in length.

It must not be forgotten that this seam must be raised of the second half of the difference there is between the front and side length.

The petticoat is completed with a straight piece at the back the whole width of the material. In case this would give too much shirring at the waist, this piece can have a bias of 10 cent. on each seam but the lower edge must be left the entire width.

PATTERN OF A YOKE FOR LADIES' PETTICOAT.

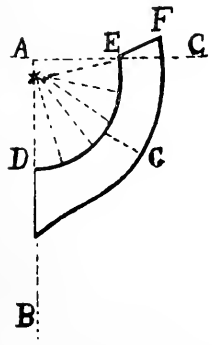

Fig. 79.

Fig. 79.

Ladies' petticoats, as well as skirts, are very often mounted on a yoke to prevent too much thickness on the hips. To cut this yoke we take as a base the size of the waist and to make a pattern we proceed as follows:

A—At the point A, trace the right angle C A B.

A D—Starting from A, on the line A B, mark the third of the waist measure, show this point with the letter D. If the size of the waist is 60 cent., 20 cent. will be put from A to D.

A E—Also from the point A mark on the line A C a distance equal to A D less 2 cent.

When those two points are properly marked, trace the curve of the waist with a compass, taking as center a point 2 cent. lower than A.

To give the width at the back, the point F runs above the line A C, a distance equal to half the height of the yoke. One-fourth of this height will do when the person is slim. This rule apply to all petticoats.

This yoke is cut in two pieces, the seam being in the middle of the front. In case this yoke is wanted to come very low on the hips, it must be cut in four pieces so as to have a chance to bias the side seams a little. If cut in two pieces only a small dart is made on each side.

This yoke can equally be used for the front of ladies' drawers, but in that case the pattern will stop at the dotted line G, that is to say ¼ plus 2 cent. of the waist measure, measured from D. The shape of the yoke is left entirely to one's taste, it can be round or pointed to please.

MISSES AND LADIES' ORDINARY CHEMISE.

To design the pattern ot any chemise either for a young girl or an adult, six measurements are necessary.

1st. The back length and total length of the chemise.

2nd. Half of the back width.

3rd. Half of the front width.

4th. Around the bust.

5th. Around the shoulder—taken over the upper part of the arm.

6th. Around the hips—taken at the widest part of the figure.

The second and third measure are taken as for a bodice but the fifth and sixth are taken very easily.

When the simplest pattern of chemise is wanted, that is to say, when it is cut all in one piece without any seam or button on the shoulder. When the upper part is only tightened with running strings, the back width is not necessary, but when the chemise is cut in two pieces, back and front, separate measurements are wanted.

It is also required when the chemise, although in one piece, is shirred at its upper part and sewed on to a band, as it gives the faculty to divide the shirring equally.

When the chemise is fastened on the shoulders, the fifth measure is needless as the opening will always be large enough. For stout persons it will be well to take the size of the arm-hole.

PATTERN OF AN ORDINARY CHEMISE CUT IN ONE PIECE.

Fig. 80.

To design this pattern we will take the following measurements: 1st, 40 cent.; 2d, 15½ cent.; 3d, 17½ cent.; 4th, 92 cent.; 5th, 108 cent.; 6th, 109 cent.

A—At the point A trace a right angle.

A B—Height equal to the back length. At the point B draw the waist line.

C—At ¼ of A B, starting from A, draw the "carrure" line.

D—At the ½ of A B, draw the bust line.

A E—Width equal to ¼ of the fourth measure plus its fifth. As the fourth measure is 92, ¼ of 92 = 23, and ⅕ or $\frac{2}{10}$ of 23 = 4 cent. 6, making a total of 23 + 4.6 = 27.6, or in round number 27 cent. ½.

The fourth of the fourth measure represents ¼ of the upper part of the chemise by adding its fifth it gives the surplus required in width to obtain an easy perfect fit.

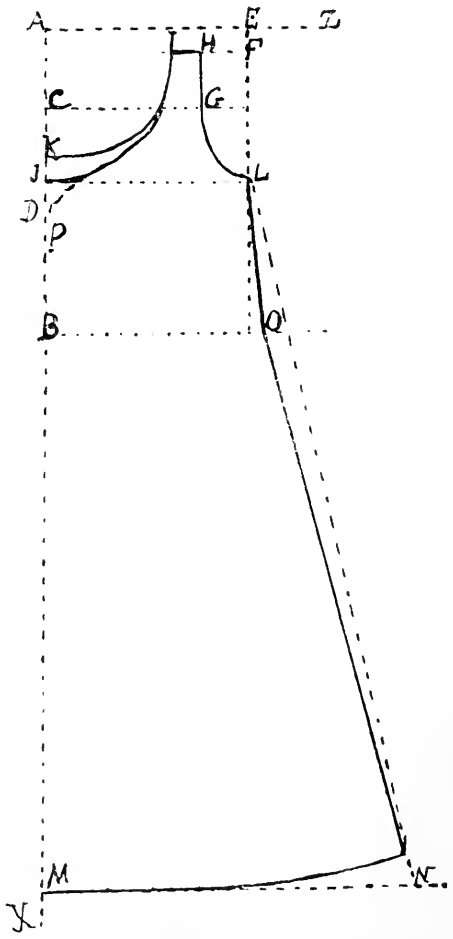

Fig. 80.

From the point E draw a vertical parallel to A B stoping at the waist line.

F—Height equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of A C, at this point draw a small horizontal that will show the height of the shoulder.

C G—Width equal to the third measure plus its $\frac{2}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$.

The third measure being 17½ cent. add 3 cent. 4 or 3½ cent. making a total of 21 cent. from C to G.

H—At the point G raise a small vertical reaching the shoulder line at the point H.

H I—Width of the shoulder piece (epaulette) about 4 cent., but this width is altogether optional, and it is better to leave it a little wider in case the arm-hole requires sloping.

J—Front slope, this point is placed at or one cent. above the point D. Join I to J by a curve.

K—Place this point 3 cent. above D and trace a curve joining the first one immediately above C G. This is the back slope.

H G L—Arm-hole. Follow the vertical H G and join this last point to the "carrure" line at the point L.

A M—Total length of the chemise taken at the upper part of the back. If this length has been measured from the slope of the shoulder it must be shown starting from the point H. At the point M draw a horizontal.

M N—Width equal to the half of the fourth measure plus 3 cent. ($\frac{92}{2} = 46 + 3 = 49$). The point N is raised 3 cent. to curve the lower edge of the chemise.

L O N—To trace the seam, join L to N by a dotted oblique then by a curve passing at the waist line in the middle of the space between the oblique and the vertical marked O. The shape of the sloping can vary according to taste, sometimes it is kept round at the back and pointed in front as shown by the letter P. This point is placed about 4 cent. under the point D, this gives a larger opening.

LADIES' DRESSING SACK AND NIGHT GOWN.

The same explanation will serve for those two garments, as both are straight shaped, shirred or plaited and sewed to a yoke. The only difference being a little more fullness to the dressing sack. However, both can be cut from the same pattern.

The measurements required are the following ones:—

1st. Back length and total length of the night gown.
2d. Half of the back width.
3d. Half of the front width.
4th. Half around the bust.
5th. Half around the neck.
6th. Length of the arm.
7th. Around the arm at the shoulder (or arm-hole).
8th. Front length from the neck to the waist.
9th. Length under the arm to the waist.

All these measurements must be taken loose.

THE SLEEVE.

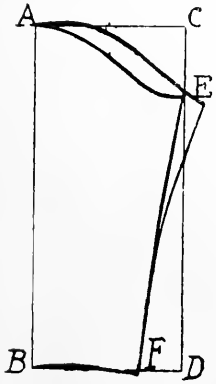

Fig. 81.

Fig. 81.

Draw the rectangle A B C D, giving to A B a height equal to the length of the arm, 6th measure.

A C—Width equal to half of the arm-hole, 7th measure.

C E—Height equal to ¼ of the 7th measure, or equal to the half of A C.

F D—Distance equal to ¼ of B D.

Trace the arm-hole curve starting from A (this point can be raised 1 or 2 cent. if the sleeve is wanted to puff a little), passing nearly at the middle of A C and joining E. Design also the curve of the under sleeve from A to E in such a way as to give 3 cent. more slope than the upper sleeve and this at about ⅔ of the width.

The under sleeve is 3 cent. narrower than the upper sleeve at its upper part E.

A wrist band is added if desired.

BACK PATTERN WITH A YOKE.

Fig. 82.

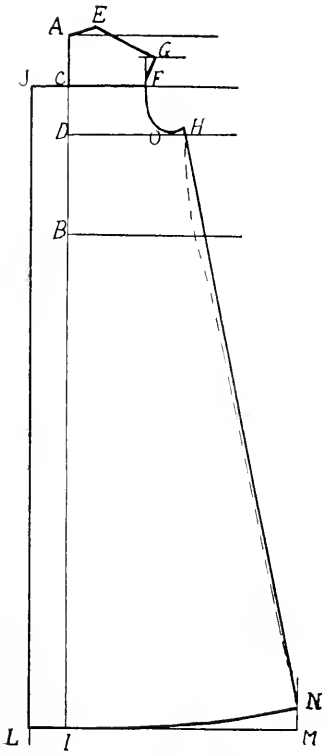

Fig. 82.

A—Trace a right angle.

A B I—Give to A B the length of the back and to A I the total length of the night gown.

D—Bust line at the half of A B.

A E—Width of the neck curve equal to ⅓ of the fifth measure. Raise the point E ½ centimetre.

C F—Half of the back width (2d measure), plus 1 cent.

F G—Height of the shoulder equal to A E.

D H—Width equal to the half of the fourth measure.

C J and I L—Width equal to the half of C F. This width gives the fullness of the width of the back.

L M—Width equal to the fourth measure plus its fifth.

N—Place this point 3 cent. above the point M.

Design the back neck curve in joining A to E, then the shoulder E G, putting this last point 1 cent. past the vertical, then the arm-hole, starting from the extended point G, passing at F and joining H by a curve. The point H will be raised 1 cent. above the bust line.

The seam H N can be kept straight or slightly curved at the

waist about 1½ cent., as shown by the dotted line. The line J L represents the middle of the back of the night gown. A C represents the middle of the yoke. The pattern will be divided on the line J C F.

BACK PATTERN WITHOUT A YOKE.

Fig. 83.

When this pattern is wanted without a yoke at the back, trace the pattern as told above with the only difference that the width added to the middle J L will start from the neck curve A instead of from the "carrure" C. This surplus in the width will be used by plaits sewed vertically from the neck to the "carrure," that is to say, about 10 cent. To give depth enough to those plaits give 10 cent. to C F instead of half the "carrure" as in the preceding pattern.

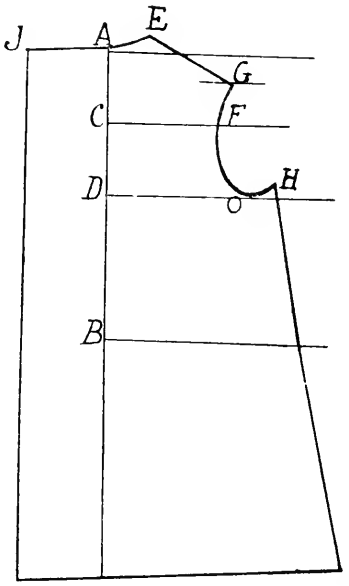

Fig. 83.

FRONT WITHOUT A YOKE.

Fig. 84.

A—Trace a right angle.

A B—Width equal to the half of the fourth measure plus its tenth. At this point B draw a vertical.

B C—Height equal to the first measure.

E—Bust line, at the half of B C.

D—"Carrure" line at ¼ of B C.

F—Shoulder line at ⅓ of the height B D.

A H—Length equal to the first measure plus $\frac{1}{10}$ of the fourth.

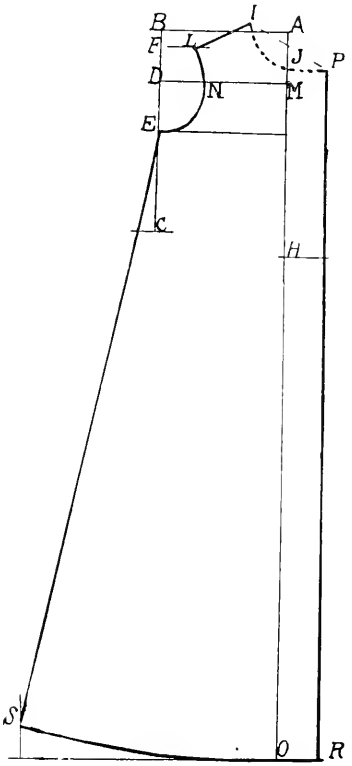

Fig. 84.

A I—Width of the front neck curve equal to the back A E plus 2 cent. Raise the point I one centimetre.

A J—Height of the front neck curve equal to its width A I.

I L—Length of the front shoulder 1 cent. shorter than the back A G.

M N—Width equal to the third measure.

H O—Length equal to the back B I.

J P and O R—Width added for plaits. This width is variable according to the quantity and depth of the plaits wanted.

R S—Width equal to the back L M.

Trace as usual the neck curve, the shoulder and the arm-hole. Trace the seam E S perfectly straight and curve the lower part of the night gown by giving to E S the same length as the back H N.

Trace the front line P R but do not cut the neck curve before all the plaits are made.

COLLAR FOR LADIES' DRESSING SACK AND NIGHT GOWN.

Figs. 85-86.

This collar can be used either for a dressing sack, a night gown or any other loose garment. It is a turn-down collar and is made of two pieces. 1st, the band; 2d, the *revers* or part to be turned down. To design this pattern is very easy. To begin with the band, at the point A trace a right angle, fig. 85.

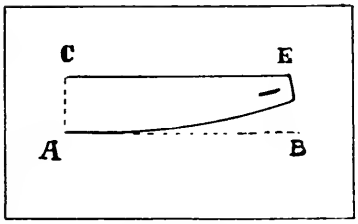

Fig. 85.

Give to A B a width equal to half of the neck measure, taken on the garment, plus 1 cent.

A C—Give to A C the height of the collar band 2½ cent.

B D—Raise the point D 1½ cent. above B.

Draw a curve joining A to D.

E—Give to A E a width equal to A B less 2 or 3 millimetres.

To trace the pattern of the *revers* or turned down part, you will draw a right angle at the point A, fig. 86.

A B—Height equal to ⅓ of the neck measure.

B C—Width (measured diagonally) equal to the width of the band C E.

B D—Height of the collar, 3 cent. at the back.

C E—Height of front of the collar 4½ cent., but this height varies with fashion.

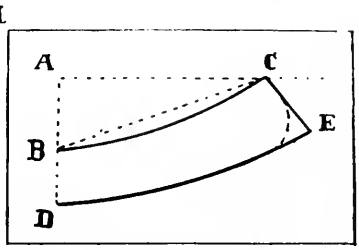

Fig. 86.

To trace the outlines, join B to C by a line slightly rounded under the middle of the oblique (about 1½ cent.).

Join D to E by another curve and raise a perpendicular line at the end C of the curve B C.

To put the two parts of the collar together, sew the edge B C of the *revers* to the edge C E of the band and the edge A B of the band will be sewed to the garment.

PATTERN OF AN ORDINARY SLEEVE OR SLEEVE LINING.

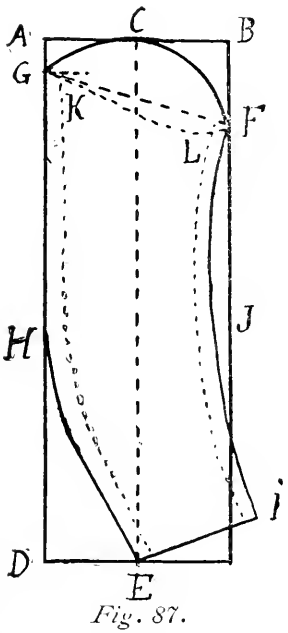

Fig. 87.

A—At the point A trace a right angle.

A D—The length of the vertical must be about one and a half the height of the bodice pattern for which the sleeve is made.

A B—The width to be marked on the horizontal is equal to half the measure of the arm-hole. Trace a rectangle with those two lines.

C E—Divide the rectangle in two on its length by the line C E.

B F—Height equal to ¼ of the arm-hole measure or equal to A C. At the point F draw a small horizontal.

A G—Height equal to ⅓ of B F. Mark this height with the letter G and design a curve from G to F, passing at C.

To help to trace this curve, a dotted oblique can be drawn from G to F, then the curve, making it to pass at ⅓ of the space between the oblique and the angle B. It is also preferable to bring the point F 1 cent. out of the rectangle as it will give a little more width to the upper part of the sleeve, but this is not absolutely necessary.

G H—From the point O, mark on the vertical the length of the sleeve to the elbow. Show this point with the letter H.

G H E—To find the point E, take the total length of the sleeve to the wrist and starting from G passing at H come to meet the line E C. Join G to H by a well marked line and H to E in the same manner. The elbow H will be lightly rounded.

E I—At the point E raise a perpendicular to the line H E and run it out of the rectangle 1 cent.

J—Place this point at the middle of the distance F I and join those two points by a curve running inside of the rectangle a distance equal to ¼ of C B opposite the point J. The under sleeve is 3 cent. narrower than the upper part all along the elbow seam as well as the inside seam at the points E and I, but at the point J it must almost touch the upper pattern.

K and L—The point K will be placed on a level with the point G, that is to say, at the same height. The same will be done with the point L and F, then those two points will be joined by a dotted straight line and a curve will be traced running under the dotted oblique one cent. between the point L and the line C E.

The pattern is cut on the same principle as the sleeve for children's chemise.

PLAIN SLEEVE WITH A WRIST BAND.

Fig. 88.

This sleeve is cut in one piece. The lines of construction are the same as those given above, fig. 87.

A—Trace the right angle A.

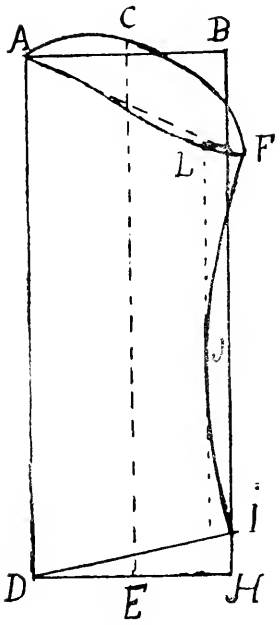

Fig. 88.

A B—Will have the same measure as in fig. 87, also C A and B F. Trace the curve of the arm-hole, starting from A, passing two cent. above C and finishing at F.

Give to the vertical A D the total length of the sleeve, less the height to be given to the wrist band.

At the point D trace a horizontal the same length as A B. Mark the last point H, and join it to B, making the rectangle A D H B. On the line H B, mark from the point H a distance equal 1/11th of H F. Mark it I.

As in fig. 87, the point J is placed at half of the distance F I, and a curve is traced from F to I, passing inside of the rectangle opposite J, a distance equal to ¼ of A C.

Join D to I by a straight line.

The under sleeve is traced in the same way as in the preceding pattern as far as the inside is concerned, as well as the arm-hole curve, but there is no seam at the elbow.

The line A D is kept perfectly straight.

The wrist band is made of a straight band of material folded in two in which the sleeve is shirred.

FITTED SLEEVE FOR LADIES' BODICE.

Fig. 89.

This pattern varies from the others in its outlines only. The lines of construction are the same.

UPPER PART OF THE SLEEVE.

A—Trace a right angle and mark it A.

A B—From A mark on the horizontal half of the arm-hole measure. At this point B draw a vertical line.

C—In the middle of A B draw another vertical. Mark it C.

B D—Height equal to ¼ of the arm-hole or equal to A C.

A E—Height equal to ⅓ of B D.

Raise the point C 2 cent.

Put the point E 1 cent. out of the rectangle.

Put the point D 1 cent. out of the rectangle.

Join E to D by a curve passing at the raised point C.

E F—Mark the length of the sleeve from the arm-hole to the elbow.

H G—Distance equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the difference there is between the arm-hole measurement and the total length of the sleeve. This proportion can be used for all the sizes from a child three or four years old to the stoutest matron's.

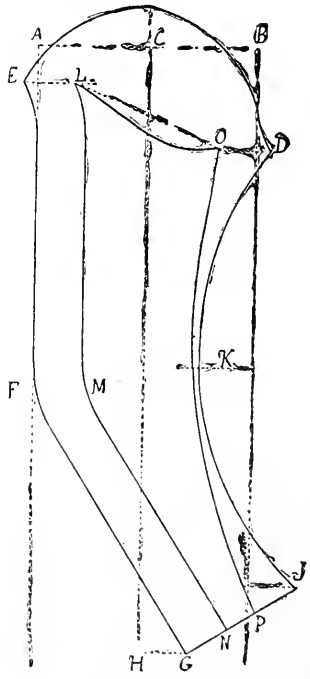

Fig. 89.

F G—Length of the sleeve from the elbow to the wrist. To trace the edge of the sleeve raise a perpendicular at the point G. This perpendicular runs out of the rectangle a distance equal to H G plus 1 cent.

K—At the middle of D J get in the rectangle $\frac{1}{5}$ of its width and mark the point K.

Join J to D by a curve passing at K.

UNDER PART OF THE SLEEVE.

The under sleeve is narrower than the upper part 3 cent. All the length of the elbow seams, that is to say, 3 cent. from E to L, from G to N and from F to M.

It will also be 3 cent. narrower from D to O and from J to P. At the point K the difference in width is only ½ cent.

OBSERVATIONS.

When the under sleeve is desired very narrow, it is very easy to alter the pattern without any change in the measurement. All that is necessary is to move the seams by enlarging the upper part 1 cent. all the length of the elbow seam E F G and diminish that cent. at the under sleeve L M N. Naturally, the seam will be more shirred at the elbow. The same modification can be made at the inside seam but only in its upper and lower parts. The middle must be left as in the first description.

To obtain a good fit, a very important point is to prepare the sleeve flat on a table and pull strongly on the upper part at the middle of the inside seam at the points D and J. In doing so, the upper sleeve will turn easily to meet the under part. If the sleeve is well prepared, when it is laid flat on the table, the upper part toward yourself, it must not pucker and the seams must not be detected. On the contrary, if you turn the sleeve the under part toward you, the seams must be regular and keep at an equal distance, the cloth must not pucker in any way.

CHILDREN AND MISSES DRESSES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 2 TO 15 YEARS.

It is not necessary to use many measurements in the cutting of garments for children of the same age. If a child is larger or smaller than his years, it stands to reason that the garment to be cut for him is made on a pattern larger or smaller to suit his size.

At the end of this book, we will give a table of graduated sizes to be used between the ages of 2 to 15 years. These measurements are very exact, and it will be found that if these are properly heeded, the bother of fitting the garments will be entirely dispensed with.

BODICE FOR A CHILD'S DRESS FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS.

Fig. 90.

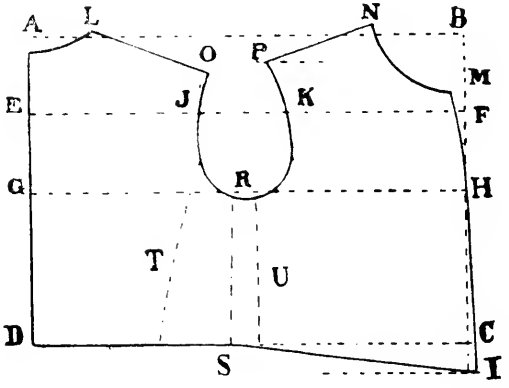

Fig. 90.

We will begin the series of patterns by the smaller size, from 2 to 4 years old, and will work this one on the average size, that is to say, 3 years old.

On a large sheet of paper, draw a rectangle having a width equal to the 4th measurement plus 2 cent. (half of the bust measure plus 2 cent.) and a length equal to the 1st measure plus 1 cent. (back length to the waist line plus 1 cent.) this centimetre is added to obtain the depth of the neck curve. Mark the corners of the rectangle width the letters A B C D as in fig. 90. Starting from A, mark on the line A D a

distance equal to ¼ of this same line, mark this point with the letter E and draw the horizontal E F. This horizontal is the "carrure" line.

At the half of A D mark the point G, and draw the horizontal G H. This horizontal is the bust line.

The line D C is the waist line.

Lengthen the line B C a distance equal to its $\frac{1}{10}$. Mark this point I. At the point I, draw a dotted horizontal.

Starting from E, mark on the line E F, the 2nd measurement (half width of the back). Mark it J.

Starting from F on the line F E, mark the 3rd measurement (half of the front width). Put the letter K.

At the points J and K, raise two vertical lines.

A L—Width of the back neck curve equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 7th measure (half around the neck).

B M—Depth of the front neck curve equal to A L.

B N—Width of the front neck curve equal to A L plus 2 cent.

On the vertical at the point J, mark a height equal to A L less 1 cent.

P—Shoulder line. This line is parallel to A B and E F, and is drawn at $\frac{1}{3}$ the distance there is between these two lines, near A B.

R—Depth of the arm-hole curve. This point is placed one cent. under the bust line, in the middle of J K. To have the depth of the back neck curve, mark 1 cent. under the point A on the line A D. Join this new point to L, running above the horizontal ½ cent. To trace the back shoulder seam, join L to O by a straight line running past the vertical J O ½ cent. To trace the back arm-hole, join the extended point O to J by a curve, continue the line nearly straight a short distance, then accentuate the curve to join the point R.

Front neck curve. Join N to M by an accentuated curve.

Front shoulder seam. Starting from N, measure obliquely, running to join the line P a length ½ cent. smaller than the back shoulder L O.

Front arm-hole. Join P to R by a curve passing at K. To

help in the drawing of the whole arm-hole line, always remember that this curve must present the shape of an egg.

To trace the waist follow the line D C as far as the side seam S, then prolong as far as I by a line slightly curved. This side seam is placed either in the middle of the arm-hole R S or a little further back. In the first case the seam is straight as shown by the dotted line R S.

When it is wanted a little further back it starts from the arm-hole at about the middle of the distance there is between J and R and finishes at the waist line at about ⅓ of the width of the rectangle as shown by the dotted line T.

If a side piece is wanted the side seam is placed a little in front of the middle of the arm-hole as shown by the dotted line U and the side piece will be the space there is between the lines T and U.

The upper part of the front is rounded a little about 7 or 8 mill. at the point M, decreasing as it joins the point H.

BODICE FOR A CHILD'S DRESS FROM 5 TO 8 YEARS.

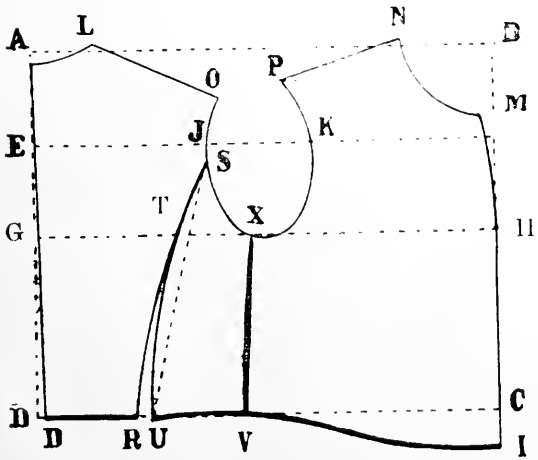

Fig. 91.

The fig. 91 represents the pattern of a bodice of a dress for a young girl seven years old. Very little difference will be found with the preceding design.

Trace the rectangle A B C D in the same manner as for the fig. 90, giving it the size required for a child of seven years, that is to say

a height equal to the first measure plus 1 cent., and a width equal the seventh measure plus 2 cent. Draw the "carrure" line at its proper place, that is at ¼ of the height of the rectangle E F, also the bust line at the half of the height of the rectangle G H.

Let in the point D ½ cent. inside of the rectangle and mark this new point D'. This is to curve the waist slightly. Lower the point A 1 cent. for the depth of the neck curve and join this lowered point to D'. This will be the back seam.

I—Lengthen the line B C of its $\frac{1}{10}$

E J—Width equal to the fifth measure (half the back width) at the point J raise a vertical.

F K—Width equal to the sixth measure (half of the front width).

A L—Width of the back neck curve=to ⅓ of the ninth measure.

B M—Height equal to A L plus 1 cent.

B N—Width equal to A L plus 2 cent.

J O—Height equal to A L less 1 cent.

P—Trace the shoulder line at ⅓ the distance between the lines A B and E F.

Design the outlines of the pattern starting from the back neck curve A L, next the back shoulder L O running past the vertical ½ cent. Draw the front neck curve and front shoulder. All those lines must be drawn with the same rules applied to the previous pattern.

Design the arm-hole either by using the fourth measurement V X or by lowering 1 cent. under the bust line.

D' K—Back width at the waist line equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the 8th measurement plus 3 cent.

S—Place this point 1½ cent. under the point J then join S to R first by a dotted oblique then by a curve running off 7 or 8 mill. to the left of the oblique.

R U—Cambering or distance required between the back and side piece to camber the waist 1 cent. From this point U trace a curve joining the first one R S at the bust line T.

U V—Width of the side piece at the waist equal to ¼ of the the measurement less 1 cent.

The width of the side piece measured on the bust line from the curve T to the point X is 1 cent. smaller than it is at the waist.

BODICE FOR A YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS FROM 9 TO 12 YEARS.

Fig. 92.

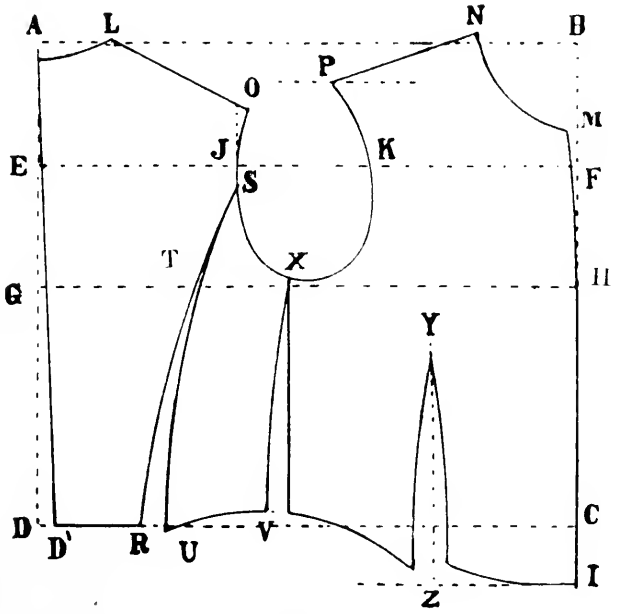

Fig. 92.

This pattern does not differ a great deal from the two preceding ones.

Trace the rectangle A B C D with the measurements appropriate to twelve years, that is to say, with a height equal to the first measurement plus 1 cent., and a width equal to the seventh measurement plus 2 cent.

Place the "carrure" line and the bust line each at their proper place EF and G H.

D D'—Camber of the back waist 1 cent. instead of ½ cent. in the previous pattern.

C I—Equal to 1-10 of B C.

E J—Equal to the fifth measure.

F K—Equal to the sixth measure.

A L—Equal to ⅓ of the ninth measure.

B M—Equal to ⅓ of the ninth measure plus 2 cent. This is 1 cent more than the previous pattern.

J O—Height equal to A L less 1 cent.

P—Shoulder line drawn as in the previous pattern.

N P—Front shoulder ½ cent. shorter than L O.

D' R—Width of the back waist equal to 1-10 plus 2 cent. of the 8th measurement.

S—Place this point 1 cent. under the point J. Join S to K by a dotted oblique then by a light curve.

R U—Distance required between the back and the side piece to give the cambering: 1½ cent. or ½ cent. more than D D'.

U V—Width of the side piece at the waist equal to ¼ of the 8th measure less 1 cent. Raise the waist ½ cent. at the point V.

T X—Width of the side piece at the bust line equal to U V less 1 cent.

V X—Height of the side seam, 4th measurement.

At the point V leave between the side piece and the front a distance equal to R U or 1½ cent.

Y—Place this point at the half of the front width, that is to say in the middle of the distance there is between the side seam and the front edge. The height of this point is about the middle of M I.

The opening of the dart Y Z can vary. Measure the different parts of this pattern on the waist line and if found too wide the exceeding width is taken off in the dart.

The waist can exceed the proper measure 1 or 2 cent. without inconvenience.

BODICE PATTERN FOR A YOUNG GIRL 13 TO 15 YEARS OLD.

The following tracing and its explanation shows how to make the bodice pattern for a young girl nearing woman's size. For children and very young girls the bodice of the dress generally stops at the waist and the whole pattern is made in one piece. For older girls, the skirt is made separately and it requires the bodice to be made a little longer. This is done by adding a small basque that slips under the waist band of the skirt.

The back and side piece are drawn together and the front pattern is traced separately.

TRACING OF THE BACK AND SIDE PIECE.

Fig. 93.

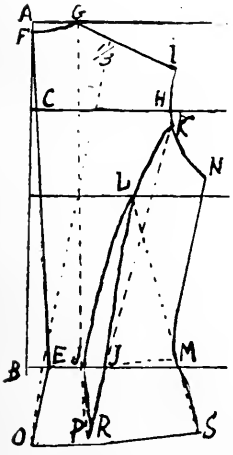

Fig. 93.

At the point A trace a right angle.

On the vertical starting from A, mark the back length plus 1 cent. Mark this point with the letter B.

At B trace the horizontal that will be the waist line.

Starting from A, at ¼ of the line A B, trace the "carrure" line. Mark it C.

At the middle of A B trace the bust line. Mark it D.

On the waist line, camber 1½ cent. at the right of B and show the new point with the letter E.

Lower the point A 1 cent. to F, this to design the neck curve.

A G—Show on the top horizontal the width of the neck curve equal to ⅓ less 1 cent. of the ninth measure.

Join F to G by a light curve. Join F to E by a straight line.

C H—Mark on the "carrure" line the fifth measure and show this point with the letter H. At H raise a small vertical.

H I—Height ½ cent. smaller than A G. Show it with the letter I

G I—Join the neck curve G to the arm-hole I by a straight line running past I ½ cent. Join this point to H by a light curve.

E J—Width equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ plus 1 cent. of the eighth measure.

K L J—Mark the point K ½ cent. under the point H, to obtain the curve, place a rule on the points K and E, then mark the letter L at the point of intersection of the rule and the bust line. It is then very easy to trace a curve joining J to K passing by L.

O—Place the rule at ⅓ of the shoulder G I (near G), let it pass at the waist E, and follow the rule for 8 or 10 cent. under the waist line B.

P—Place your rule at the shoulder G, make it to pass at the waist J and follow the rule for 8 or 10 cent. under this last point then you will have the skirt or basque of the bodice E J O P.

SIDE PIECE.

J J'—To design the side piece, mark on the waist line starting from the point J a camber of 2 cent. mark this new point J (this camber is always ½ cent. larger than the one at the middle of the back). Join L to J' by a light curve.

J' M—Width equal to ¼ less 1 cent. of the eighth measure. Raise the point ½ cent. above the waist line.

M N—Length equal to the height of the side, fourth measure plus 1 cent. The width of the side piece at it upper part, measured from the curve to N is equal to the width J' M less 1 cent.

Join K to N by a curve and N to M by a line slightly bent. To have the skirt or basque, place the rule at the point L, make it to pass at M and prolong 8 or 10 cent. following the rule. Mark this point with the letter S. Next place the rule at the point K make it to pass at the point J' follow the rule for 8 or 10 cent.

under the waist line and you will have the point R. Prolong the line O P as far as the point S and you will have the basque.

HOW TO TRACE THE FRONT PART OF THE PATTERN.

Fig. 94.

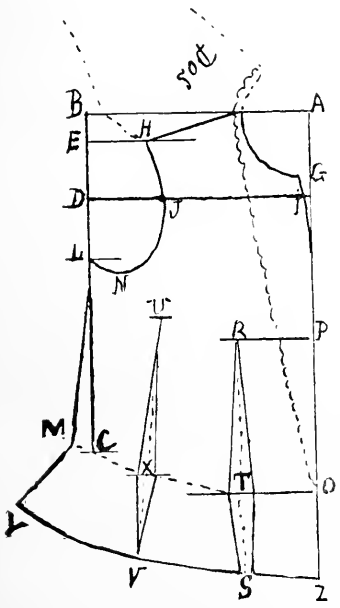

Fig. 94.

At your right, on a sheet of paper, place the point A and at this point draw a right angle.

A B—On the horizontal line of the angle, starting from A, mark the seventh measure less the width of the back and side measured on the bust line. Show this measure by the letter B. At this point B draw a vertical the length of which will be that of the first measure. Show this point with the letter C and there draw a small horizontal.

D—Trace the "carrure" line at ¼ of B C.

E—Trace the shoulder line at ⅓ of B D.

A F—Width of the neck curve equal to the back neck curve A G plus 2 cent.

A G—Depth of the neck curve, same as A F plus ½ cent.

F H—Length of the shoulder seam, equal to the back shoulder G I less 1 cent.

J I—Width of the half front or sixth measure.

C M—Distance equal to 1-10 of the camber at the waist, that is to say equal to 1-10 of the difference there is between the seventh and eighth measure.

M L—Length equal to the fourth measure plus 1 cent.

O—Height of the front waist. To find this point we must not forget that the measure was taken from the nape and that

we will have to deduct from the measure taken the width of the back neck curve A G. Starting from F we will measure the remaining length and that will give the point O. We will draw a horizontal at this point O.

P—At the half of the height G O draw a horizontal line that will mark the height of the dart.

P R—Distance from the front edge to the top of the dart equal to ½ of the front width I J. At the point R draw a dotted vertical running 8 or 10 cent. further than the waist line. Join F to G by the regular neck curve. Curve also the upper part of the front line by letting in ½ cent. at the left of G (to the point I).

Join H to J by a slight curve and J to L by an accentuated curve running about 1 cent. under the horizontal as shown by the letter N.

Join L to M by a line nearly straight.

Before we can spot the dart, we must measure the waist line of all the parts of the pattern (the back E J, the side J' M and the front from M to O) we will add those three widths together and from the total we will deduct the eighth measure, the difference is the width that must go in the darts. Divide this width in two and give half of it to the dart T and the other half to the dart X.

For the dart T, show on the waist line the width of the dart half on each side of the dotted vertical and design it by joining these two points to the letter R already marked. The lower part S is 1 cent. narrower than it is at T.

For the second dart place its extremity U in the middle of the distance there is between the side seam and the point R (2 or 3 cent. higher than R). Place the point X in the middle of the distance there is between the side seam M and the first dart T and also at the half of the height there is between C and T. Draw a dotted vertical from N to X passing this point 8 or 10 cent. Mark the width of the dart half on each side of the vertical and design it by joining these two points to U. The lower part will meet at the point V to allow all the width possible on the hips.

To design the skirt or basque place the rule at the points F and M and give it a length of 8 or 10 cent. to the point Y. The length of the basque must be the same all around.

SKIRT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS FROM 2 TO 15 YEARS OLD.

For very young children the skirt is made absolutely round and the measurements required are few in number, only the waist measure and the length are necessary. As the child grows older

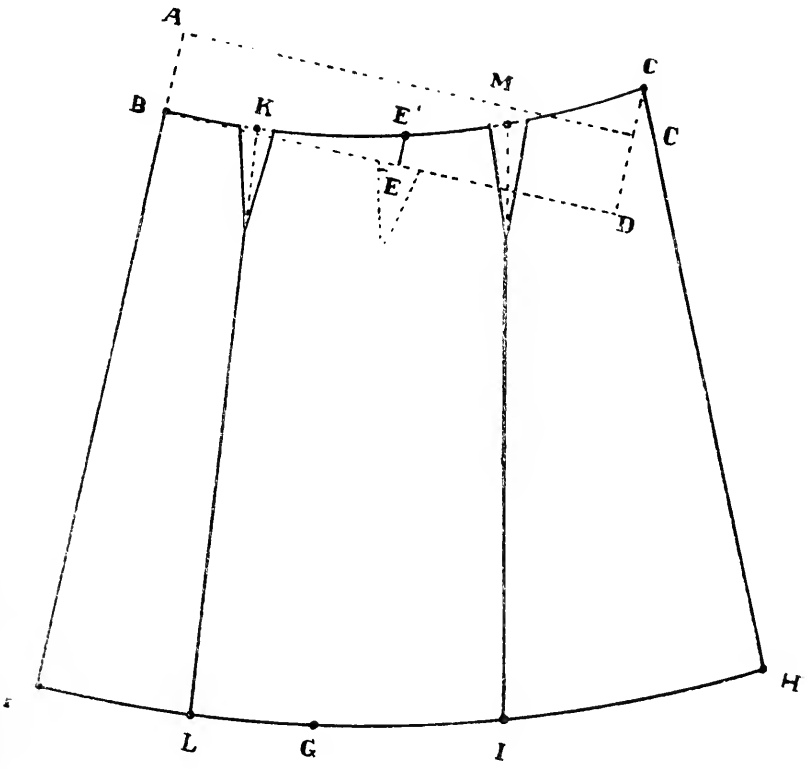

Fig. 95.

the measure around the hips and the side length are added and last of all for young misses, the back length is taken making in all five measurements: 1st, the waist; 2nd, the hips; 3rd, the

front length; 4th, the side length, and 5th, the length at the back.

The tracing given here fig. 95 can be used for children from 2 to 15 years old by following the measurements given for each age in the table at the end of this book.

A—At the point A trace a right angle.

A B—Height equal to ¼ of the difference there is between the entire waist measurement and the entire hip measurement. At the point B draw a horizontal.

A C—Width equal to half of the waist measurement, plus its fifth, plus 10 cent for the shirring or plaits at the back of the skirt. Mark this point C.

With this two measures draw the rectangle A B C D.

Raise the point C 2 cent. and mark this new point C'.

E—Place this point at the half of B D.

E E'—Height equal to the difference there is between the front and side length, (this only at and after 5 years.)

B F—Give to this line the front length.

E G—Show the side length, and place the point G at a distance equal to twice B E, from the point F.

C H—Show the back length with the letter H. It leaves only to determine the width of the skirt at its lower edge.

For the half of the skirt the minimum width is equal to the whole of the tenth measurement, that is to say the width from F to H is equal to the tenth measure. The edge of the skirt F G H must be rounded evenly.

When the general proportions are well established it leaves only to show the place of the seams. See the fig. 95.

Apron or front piece.—To design the half of the apron we will measure on the waist line from B to K, ¼ of the eighth measure. At the bottom of the skirt F L give twice the width given at the waist B K. Join K to L by a straight line that will show the seam. At the upper part of this seam (at the waist) a small dart will be made 2 to 3 cent. in width on a length of 5 cent.

On the side E another dart will be made from 4 to 5 cent., according to the size of the hips. For children up to seven years it is preferable to shir the waist.

Side piece —To have the width of the side piece divide in two equal parts the distance there is between L and H, place the point I. At the waist place the point M at the ⅔ of the distance C K. Join M to I by a straight line that will show the seam. A dart will also be made at the upper part of this seam.

Trace the curve of the waist line line K E M C.

To determine the width of a square skirt the measure around the hips is taken plus 10 or 12 cent. but this surplus is left entirely to the necessity of fashion.

STAND UP COLLAR FOR YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS.

Fig. 96.

The only measurement necessary to trace this pattern is the 9th measure or half of the neck curve.

Trace the rectangle A B C D, giving to it a width equal to the half of the measurement around the neck plus 1 cent. and a height of about 7 cent.

Starting from D on the line D A, show a height of 4½ cent. and draw a horizontal line L M.

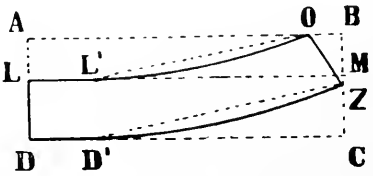

Fig. 96.

Lower the point M 1 cent. toward C and mark it Z.

On the line B A, let in 2 cent. to the left of B. Mark this point with the letter O.

Join O to Z by a straight line.

On the line L M, show 4½ cent. to the right of L and mark this new point L'.

Join L' to O first by a dotted straight line then by a curve running half cent. under the middle of the oblique.

On the line D C show 4½ cent. to the right of D and mark this new point D'.

Join D' to Z first by a dotted straight line then by a curve running under the middle of the oblique ½ cent. The lines L O Z D are the outlines of the pattern or of half of the pattern as we took the half of the neck measure. To cut this collar the material is folded in two and the line D L of the pattern laid on the fold. This will not do when the material is striped, in that case each half of the collar is cut apart in such a way as to have the stripes meet properly at the back seam. To obtain this the pattern is laid on the bias of the material and the first half is cut, then this first half is in turn laid on the material in such a way as to have the stripes meet exactly the right side on the right side then the second half is cut.

The lining is cut the same way as the material, between the material and the lining a piece of stiff tissue is put in to keep the collar straight. This piece is cut with the same pattern but kept a little smaller on three sides that is to say no material must be left only on the side to be sewed to the bodice.

When the collar is well prepared it is laid on the bodice the right side on the right side, the back seam of the collar meeting the back seam of the bodice and then sewed properly.

JACKET FOR CHILD BETWEEN 4 TO 12 YEARS.

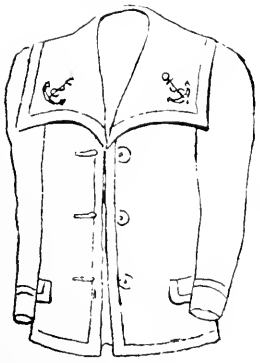

Fig. 97.

Fig 97.

This jacket is cut nearly straight. It is made with very little camber at the back and without side pieces.

When a sailor collar is added it is called "Sailor jacquet." When it is made double breast with a turned down collar it is simply called tailor coat.

When the sack coat is in fashion, it is made without the seam in the middle of the back and it hangs straight like a

man's coat. The bicycle coat for women is cut in a like manner.

The measurements necessary to cut this garment are the following:—

1st. Length of the back to the waist and total length of the jacket.

2nd. Length from the nape (back of the neck) to the front waist.

3rd. Height under the arm.

4th. Half of the back width. ("Carrure" of the back.)

5th. Half of the front width. ("Carrure" of the front.)

6th. Half around the bust.

7th. Half around the hips.

8th. Around the arm-hole.

9th. Half around the neck.

These measurements are taken tight as for a bodice and then increased proportionately to enable the coat to fit easily over the dress.

Nothing is added to the back length either to the length of the side piece.

One centimetre is added to the length from the nape to the front waist.

To the fourth and fifth measurements ½ cent. is added.

To the sixth measurement 3 cent. are added

To the seventh measurement 7 cent. are added.

To the eighth measurement add 2 cent.

For all coats made without side pieces, do not be surprised if in drawing the arm-hole curve it seems to be too high proportionately to the width.

You will also notice in the drawing of the pattern that the point of the front arm-hole V runs up sensibly above the back arm-hole K. This must be so because on the child the fullness of the basque will by itself fall over the hips and will carry with it the front arm-hole in its proper place opposite the point K.

L. of C.

Slightly stretch the arm-hole, which will help to force the fullness under the arm.

PATTERN OF THE BACK.

Fig. 98.

Trace the right angle X A Z. Give to A B a height equal to the length of the back to the waist, 1st measure, plus 1 cent., at the point B draw a horizontal. It is the waist line.

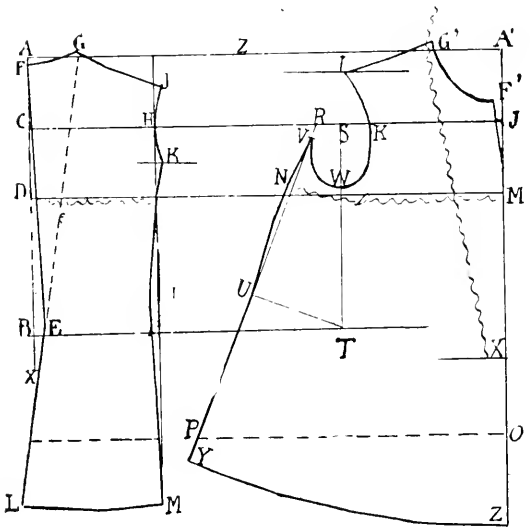

Fig. 98.

C—At the ¼ of A B, draw the "carrure" line.

D—At the ½ of A B, draw the bust line.

B E—Camber at the middle of the back 1 cent.

A F—Depth of the neck curve 1 cent., join F to E by a line which will be the back seam.

A G—Width of the neck curve equal to ⅓ of the ninth measure. The point G must be raised ½ centimetre above the horizontal line.

C H—Width equal to the fifth measure.

H I—At the point H, draw a vertical line from the collar line to the waist I.

H J—Height 1 cent. smaller than A G.

K—At half of the distance there is between the "carrure"

line C and the bust line D, draw a small horizontal then join F to G by a curve, G to J by a straight line running past the vertical 1 cent ; starting from that extended point, draw a curve that will join the vertical at the point H and the small horizontal 1 cent past the point K.

At the waist I, let in 1 cent, to the left of the vertical and trace a slight curve joining K.

Trace the basque by placing the rule at the neck G, passing at the point E, follow the rule till you get the total length of the jacket L. Then prolong the vertical H I a length equal to E L, that will give you the point M, which you will join to the point L by a slight curve.

TRACING OF THE FRONT PATTERN.

Fig. 98.

Prolong the collar line, the "carrure" and the bust lines.

A A'—Width equal to the tenth measure plus 6 cent. At the point A', draw a long vertical line.

A' F'—Height of the neck curve equal to the back neck curve A G.

A' G'—Width of the neck curve equal to its height A' F' plus 3 cent. Raise the point G' 1½ cent. above the horizontal.

I'—Shoulder line. This line is drawn at ¼ of the space there is between the collar line and the "carrure."

J K—Width equal to the sixth measure.

M N—Width equal to the seventh measure, (we must not forget that the seventh measure has been increased 3 cent.) less the width of the back measured on the bust line. This width is shown on the fig. 98 by an ondulated line.

P'—Twelve centimetres under the waist line, trace a dotted horizontal that will run across the whole pattern. This line shows the height at which the tenth measure should be marked.

P O—Width equal to the tenth measure (which has been extended 6 cent.) less the width at the back.

P R—Place the rule at the point P, make it to pass at the point N and trace a line running up to the "carrure" line.

S—Place the point S exactly in the middle of the distance R K.

S T—From the point S draw a vertical running as far as the waist line.

U—To obtain this point, which represents the height of the waist at the side, place the square on the line R R in such a way as to form a right angle, stopping at the point T.

U V—Height equal to the back I K.

T W—Height equal to the fourth measure.

U Y—Length of the basque equal to the back I M.

X—Height of the waist in the middle of the front. To have this point correctly we must deduct the back neck curve F G and start from the point G'.

X Z—Length of the basque equal to the back E L.

To trace the outlines of the pattern, join the point G' to F' by a curve, next join G' to I by a straight line 1 cent. shorter than the back shoulder G J.

For the arm-hole trace a curve starting from I', passing at K and W to stop at V.

The side seam is traced by a light curve starting at V, running off ½ cent. to the left of N, passing at the waist U and following the straight line as far as Y.

Trace the lower edge by joining Y to Z by a curve.

To trace the front edge, let in 1 cent. to the left of F' and round the upper part of the front as far as the point M and follow the straight line as far as the point Z.

SAILOR COLLAR FOR THE CHILD'S JACKET.

Figs. 99 and 100.

The following explanation will serve for all sailor collars either for ladies or young girls, even for boys, and that on all garments where such collar can be put on. The collar is made either separately or is a part of the jacket itself. In this last case the front of the under part of the collar is left in the material of the front of the jacket. The back part of the under collar is made of another piece of material and there is a seam across the collar.

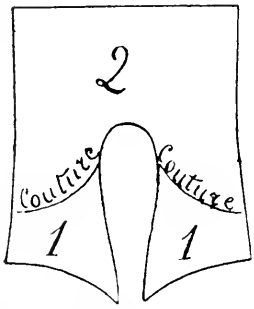

Fig. 99.

The fig. 99 shows the under collar. The parts marked 1 are the parts cut with the front of the jacket. The part 2 is added.

When the front of the jacket is traced as explained above, show by a point A in the figure 101, the height at which you want the jacket to button. This height is absolutely facultative. For this model we will place it at about the middle of the collar curve F and the waist. When this point A is at its proper place, trace a horizontal.

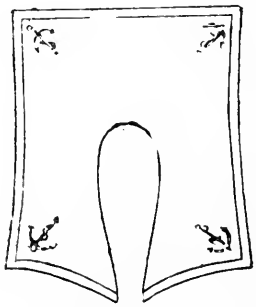

Fig. 100.

Draw a dotted oblique from this point A to the neck curve G. The collar will be folded on this line.

D—Place this point at ⅓ of the height F A and draw a horizontal.

D E—On this horizontal mark a width equal to the front width, measured from the point D to the arm-hole.

F—At the neck curve draw a small horizontal.

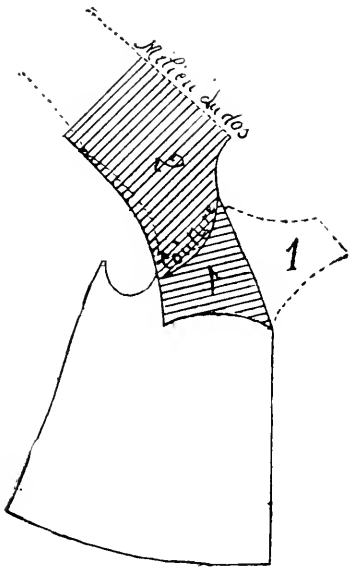

Fig. 101.

the outside of it.

The height of the collar at the back is equal to its width, it is to say, equal to the front D E plus 1 cent.

When the height and the width of the collar are properly marked, we will close it by tracing a right angle with the square.

In the fig. 102, the front part of the collar is marked 1 and the piece that is added making the back of it is marked 2. The dotted curve between the two shows the seam.

H—Width equal to the half of D E. Join H to E by a straight line and E to A by a light curve. When the front will be properly cut, fold it on the line G A and the point of the collar E will then be at the point C. This gives us only the front part of the collar and we want the other part which covers the shoulders and the back as shown by fig. 102.

To design it join on a large sheet of paper the back and front pattern as shown by the dotted lines fig. 102. Then starting from the side of the collar already cut, trace a curve following the arm-hole 1 cent. on

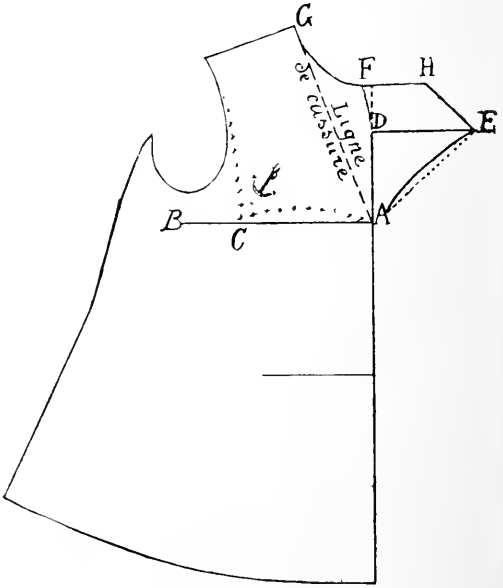

Fig. 102.

The fig. 100 shows the whole upper part of the collar. It must be well understood that the under collar alone is in two pieces and the lining also, but the upper part is cut all in one piece.

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES' CHEMISE PATTERNS.

No. of Measurement.	Designation of Measurements.	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years
1st.	Back length to the waist.....	19½	21	22½	24	25½	27	28½	30	31½	33
2nd.	Total length of the chemise *	51	54	57	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
3rd.	Half of the back width	11¾	12	12¼	12½	12¾	13	13¼	13½	13¾	14
4th.	Half of the front width.....	12	12¼	12½	12¾	13	13¼	13½	14	14½	15
5th.	Around the bust.....	57	58	59	60	62	64	66	68	70	72
6th.	Around the shoulders	52	55	61	66	72	78	84	90	95	100
7th.	Around the hips ‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This measurement must be taken from the point H fig. 80.

‡ This measurement is taken only from grown persons.

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR CHILD'S DRAWERS PATTERNS.

No. of Measurement.	Designation of Measurements.	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years
1st.	Side length.....	35	39	43	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
2nd.	Around the body (at the widest part)	75	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94
3rd.	Around the waist.....	60	61	62	62½	63	63½	64	64½	65	65½

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR YOUNG GIRL'S NIGHT GOWN PATTERNS.

No. of Measurement.	Designation of Measurements.										
1st.	Back length of the waist.....	19½	21	22½	24	25½	27	28½	30	32	33
2nd.	Total length of the garment...	76	78	80	82	84	89	93	98	105	112
3rd.	Half of the back width.....	11¾	12	12¼	12½	12¾	13	13½	14	14½	15
4th.	Half of the front width.....	12	12¼	12½	12¾	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½
5th.	Around the bust.....	57	58	59	60	62	64	66	68	70	72
6th.	Half around the neck.....	13¼	13½	13¾	14	14¼	14½	14¾	15	15¼	15½
7th.	Length of the sleeve.....	30	32	34	36½	39	41	43	46	48	50

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR CHILDREN DRESS PATTERNS FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS.

No. of Measurement.	Designation of Measurements.	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years
1st.	Length of the back to the waist	18	19½	21
2nd.	Half of the back width	11½	11¾	12
3rd.	Half of the front width	11¾	12	12¼
4th.	Half around the bust	28	28½	29
5th.	Half around the waist	30	30¼	30½
6th.	Half around the neck	13	13½	14
7th.	Around the arm-hole	27	27½	28
8th.	Length of the sleeve to the elbow	14¼	15⅓	16½
9th.	Total length of the sleeve	27	29¼	31½
10th.	Length of the skirt	30	35	36
11th.	Around the hips	72	75	78

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND MISSES DRESS PATTERNS.

No. of Measurement.	Designation of Measurements.	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years
1st.	Length of the back (from the neck to the waist)	22½	24	25½	27	28½	30	31½	33	34	35	36
2nd.	Length of the back (passing in front of the shoulder)	28	30	32	34	36	37½	39	40½	42	43	44
3rd.	Length of the front (from the neck to the waist)	29¼	31	32¾	34½	36¼	38	39½	41	42½	44½	45½
4th.	Height under the arm	11	12	12¾	13½	14¼	15	15¾	16½	17¼	18	19
5th.	Half of the back width	12¼	1.½	12¾	13	13¼	13½	13¾	14	14¼	14½	14¾
6th.	Half of the front width	12½	12¾	13	13¼	13½	14	14¼	14½	14¾	15	15¼
7th.	Half around the bust	29½	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
8th.	Half around the waist	31	31¼	31½	31¾	32	32¼	32½	32¾	33	33½	34
9th.	Half around the neck	13¾	14	14¼	14½	14¾	15	15¼	15½	15¾	16	16¼
10th.	Half around the hips	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
11th	Around the arm-hole	28½	29	29¾	30½	31½	32½	33¼	34	34¾	35½	36¼
12th.	Length of the sleeve from the shoulder to the elbow	17⅔	19	20¼	21⅓	22½	23¾	25	26¼	27½	28¾	30
13th.	Total length of the sleeve	33¾	36	38¼	40½	42¾	45	47¼	49½	51¾	54	56
14th.	Front length of the skirt	42	47	52	58	66	69	75	80	87	93	99
15th.	Side length of the skirt	43	48	53	59	67	70	76	81	88	94	100

These tables complete the first part of this work. Being made with the greatest accuracy they will be found of great utility and a great help for the persons not knowing the exact way to take the measurements.

With the measurements given here, any child of normal proportions can be dressed without the bother of trying on, but it must not be forgotten that the rules given in these lessons apply only to the making of the flat pattern, as for the trimming and ornamental part of the garment, this is left entirely to one's own taste.

The second part of this work is now in preparation. It will contain all that is necessary to know for the confection of any lady's garment. How to take the measurements, and explain the absolute necessity of each of them. A complete study of all conformations from the most perfect to the most irregular. Ladies' Bodices in all their forms, Blouses, Matinees, Bolero, etc., etc., also Cloaks, Jackets, Mantles of every description, and all the numerous details of ladies' costume.

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